FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

224 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Sheetings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 56 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and [illegible] Bonnets, Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Coats; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton do.; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Sarcenet; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; Black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; [illegible] in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hose; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cords; Stocks; Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gimps and Fringes; Ribbons; Sundries; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices, for Cash, or on the usual credit. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3w

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This stock will be found to embrace the newest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Muslins, Shawls, [illegible], fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory, Tuck and Fine do.; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Horsehair Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, [illegible] Thread Edgings and Insertings; [illegible] in great variety.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, invisible green and blue English do.; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Cassimere and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Lustrous brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Sarcenet; Paper Cambric; black and white Waggins; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Cambricks; blue and York Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, warranted first quality or nothing charged; Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Black Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, consisting of

Super black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rap. Kro. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Ho! for Oregon!

NEW AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. U. SMITH, from New York, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken part of the Store of John Silhan, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all of its various branches; and as he intends all work entrusted to his care shall be made up in a style not surpassed by any establishment in New York or Philadelphia, and trusting to his skill alone, he would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cutting done at all times, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

March 23. 3tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

RICH DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES.

W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of graduated Swiss Muslin Robes; embr'd Ombre Tarlton Ditto, (Evening dresses;) graduated Broche Muslin and Muslin Gingham Robes; Broche, Satin Stripe, and Ombre Balzorines and Bereges; Mourning and ½ Mourning ditto ditto Marquisse; Printed French Lawns and Muslins. Also, embr'd Lace Shawls and Scarfs; Berege Shawls and Scarfs; super worked Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs; French worked Chemizettes; under Collars and Collarettes; under Sleeves; Silk Gloves and Mitts; light col'd and black Kid Gloves; Bonnets and Flowers, &c. &c., with a variety of other Spring and Summer Goods, too tedious to mention, which will be sold cheap for *Cash*, or to those who will pay when called on.

Fayetteville, March 24, 1846. 3-3w

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroons; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linens, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemisettes; Scarfs; cotton and silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bareges; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials; Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods.

Consisting of cloths, fancy and black cassimeres; [illegible] cassimeres; fancy [illegible] and satin vestings, [illegible] muslins & lawns; [illegible] embroidered swiss and jaconet muslins; cambrics, victoria lawns, alpacas; [illegible] gloves, [illegible] ginghams, laces, edgings, [illegible] hosiery, [illegible] fashionable [illegible] bonnets, [illegible] and gaiter shoes; [illegible] stocks, scarfs; [illegible] silk [illegible], [illegible] leaf hats; feather fans, cotton hose and half hose; [illegible] and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Purchasers will please give us a call and examine for themselves.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

March 23. 3-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn and Palmleaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Coopers Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.

March 21, 1846. 3-2m

LIME.

350 CASKS Thomaston LIME, in good order. Apply to

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 23. 3tf

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Fruit and Toy Store,

12 BOXES RAISINS,
4 ditto fresh Lemons,
10,000 Principe and Havana Cigars,
Preserved Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cloves,
Young Hyson Tea,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Sperm Candles, Pickles, &c. for sale by

W. PRIOR.

March 21. 3-5w

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

Received per Cotton Plant, last week,

9 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 do. New Orleans do.
50 bags green Rio Coffee,
29 hhds. new crop Cuba Molasses,
10 bbls. Northern Cider Vinegar,
30 do. Northern Whiskey,
20 do. Apple Brandy,
10 boxes Cheese.

For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

SHAVING SOAP.

THE Super Essential Walnut Oil Military Shaving SOAP, superior to all other for Shaving, price 25 cents, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23. 3-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 23. 3tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.

A. R. KETCHUM.

March 23. 3tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED of the growth of 1845, for sale by the ounce, quart, or paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 2. 1500tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

SPEECH OF MR. HAYWOOD,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

[To avoid dividing this Speech, and extending it over two week's papers, we have omitted some of the less interesting portions. Mr. Haywood commenced by expressing reluctance to speak, until recent circumstances made it his duty. He had nothing of the past to explain, and no aspirations of the future to restrain him, from opening his heart sincerely, at this council board of the country. He then recapitulated the position of the negotiation, as the President found it, and had continued it. He then proceeded.—]

When he came into office, he declared his belief that our title to Oregon was "clear and unquestionable." In prosecuting the negotiation, he found it to be his duty to offer a line of compromise at 49°, and to give up James K. Polk's opinion to the President's obligation to preserve national honor. From some cause or other the public mind had been preoccupied with the belief that this offer had not been made by him. But as it had been made, the President might have felt, and probably he did feel, a solicitude at the meeting of Congress to tell the whole—to let out the *secret*—and to prevent, if he could, clamors or calumny upon the subject. Had the President dreaded the same clamors, and sought to avoid, by such a disclosure, denunciations like those which have been unsparingly poured out upon the heads of the great men who negotiated and voted for the Washington treaty, I am sure the Senate would not blame him much for it—not *very much*. That Washington treaty seems to have become a favorite hobby. Perhaps it is to be kept agoing until it can get company. It may be that the President did not wish to furnish the companion for it by keeping his "friends" unadvised of the important fact that he had offered a compromise. I should not wonder at it, if he did not. As it is, that thunder will all be spoiled, as far as *concealment* goes.

I have seldom heard a discussion, Mr. President, about our territorial rights in any quarter, that at Benton's speech against Webster's treaty was not reproduced. A new edition of an old speech, abridged to be sure, but not improved. Our politicians seem determined to convince the world abroad, and the people at home, whether or not, that our nation is always overreached, cheated, and disgraced. But why do these attacks begin after a treaty has been solemnly ratified by a vote of 39 to 9 in the American Senate? Let not Senators give their aid to it. I say, as we love one another or the country, I enter my complaints against the speeches [illegible] Mr. Benton [illegible] was in season and at the right time [illegible]. The occasion [illegible] passed, [illegible] with [illegible] the speech was made. The constitutional authorities of the government [illegible] his [illegible] to the [illegible] of the speech [illegible] that his [illegible] would be [illegible]. I know it now [illegible] without votes, but I have [illegible] Senate [illegible] Washington [illegible]. Certainly, when such things are introduced *here*, they are in exceedingly bad taste, and very like what a [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible]—Out of the Senate it is the [illegible] by which great men of this nation are to be kicked [illegible] room left for exacting [illegible] men to be officers.

But, Mr. President, let all that be as it may, and let it be right or wrong in the President to have sent his Message [illegible] to the Congress of the United States [illegible] act is past recall. The [illegible] Senate, and with all its embarrassments, it has become necessary for the Senate to act upon it, and, to the judgment of the Senate [illegible] the letter [illegible] country.

In order to [illegible] we must look to the President's Message and see for ourselves what position he occupies. I agree entirely with one of the Senators that we cannot take our position upon this question [illegible] the President [illegible] reasonable certainty, as positive certainty cannot be arrived at, and cannot be expected. If he means to negotiate for a compromise, or if there be a *pending negotiation*, it would be [illegible], unprecedented, and indelicate for the President, either himself directly, or indirectly through another person, to declare to [illegible] any other nation [illegible] his own [illegible] upon questions to arise in the further progress of such a negotiation. I shall, in justice to him, have occasion to point out to the Senate hereafter how I think [illegible] necessary silence proves [illegible] that his "thoughts are turned on peace."

But what is the position of the President in this negotiation? About it there would be no doubt if there had been less [illegible] to assign the President an extreme position, and a false position. What say the "records?" Where does he stand? We can't see better [illegible] the notice to terminate the convention of 1827.

First, we all know that the President (whose assent is indispensable) will not agree to an *arbitration*. I do not stop to [illegible] for it belongs to some other occasion. If, in the Providence of God, this Oregon controversy should terminate in a conflict, the responsibility of having rejected *arbitration* will be a fearful one, and he will have to meet it. But the responsibility has been taken by him. The Senate, therefore, must now proceed upon it as a fact—a "fixed fact"—that arbitration is out of the question. We cannot help it if we would; and I owe it to candor to say, that *I would not if I could.*

Well, then, we have seen in his Message that Great Britain made an offer of compromise, which was rejected by the American government, in August, 1844, and the President has informed Congress plainly and distinctly that this British proposition to us cannot be entertained by him, but that it is "wholly inadmissible." So far there is no difficulty. Every thing is plain and directly to the point, as it ought to be.

Next, we are informed by the Message that the President himself made an offer to Great Britain by which the territory of Oregon between the parallels of 42° and 54° 40' was proposed to be divided by *a compromise on the line of 49°*, and that the British Minister rejected it without submitting any other proposition, &c. This offer of our President was made on the 12th of July, 1845—refused on the 29th of the same month. But on the 30th of August, 1845, the President withdrew his *rejected* proposition, and reasserted, by his letter to the British minister, our claim and title to the whole of Oregon; *which letter has not been answered!*

The President does not say that the negotiation *has been* abandoned, nor that it *will be* concluded by him without waiting to receive another offer. No such thing. He does not inform Congress that he will or will not *renew*, or that he will or will not *entertain*, his own offer, which he adopted as that of the nation, for a compromise. I repeat that it was, under the circumstances, impossible for him to do that, provided he considered compromise still ADMISSIBLE. But he does say that he has receded, notwithstanding his opinion as to title, to the line of 49° *as a compromise*, and his reasons for it are given—reasons quite as conclusive in favor of *accepting* the offer *now* as they were for *making* it last year! And as I understand the President's position, he stands this day upon that line of 49° as a *compromise*, if COMPROMISE is to be had. Once for all, let me explain, that when I have spoken or shall hereafter speak of the "*compromise line of* 49°," I do by no means intend to be understood *literally*. But I mean that line in *substance*—not "every inch"—I mean the same compromise *substantially* which this Government has frequently offered without regard to slight variations; which may be left for settlement by "equivalents." I do not measure my own or other people's patriotism by the "inch." I shall not recognise that measurement in deciding upon the merits of the Administration or the wisdom of a treaty—not at all, at all.

Mr. President, *I disavow any authority to speak* FOR *the President.* I have already said that he could not speak for himself, nor authorise another to speak *for* him, so long as negotiation was pending, or not concluded. Oh! I wish it were so that he could speak out. But I must be allowed to speak for myself since the Administration has been so perseveringly put where I ought not to stand by it; and I will dare to speak *to* the President, and *of* the President and his Messages, from my station upon this floor, as I judge him and them. And I say, in answer to certain senators of my party, that the President did right, exactly right, in continuing this negotiation for a compromise which he found on foot, and in renewing *the offer of 49° as a line of compromise.* And in reply to them farther, I say that he ought not, and my convictions are as strong as death itself that he cannot, will not, disgrace himself and his Administration by refusing *his own offer*, should it be returned upon *him*—refusing, I mean, to *entertain* it; repulsing it, and rashly putting a final termination to his negotiation for a peaceful compromise; and madly forcing his country into a war, without even consulting his constitutional advisers, the Senate, who are this day assembled. Yet that is said of him day after day in the Senate. A *war* for what? Why, Mr. President, a war between two great *Christian* nations upon the meaning of the word *settlements* in the Nootka convention!—A war, perhaps, of twenty years, to determine which of these *Christian* Governments shall enjoy the privilege of cheating the poor Indians out of the largest portion of Oregon. No, sir; no, sir. The President will not do that. As he loves his country, and values his own fame, he dare not think of it.

But I have said the President did right in offering a *compromise* of this controversy. Other friends of this Administration have said he did wrong, particularly the Senators from Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) Indiana, (Mr. Hannegan,) and Illinois, (Mr. Breese.) Friends and enemies, (if he has an enemy here,) will you hear another friend in his defence? It is a serious charge, if it be true.—What are the facts? Let him be tried by these, and there can be no doubt of the decision. Hear them.

He found it in our own history, a fact, an undeniable fact, that, so long ago as forty years, in negotiations between this Government and Great Britain, the United States had maintained and asserted that the *true* line of our national rights, west of the Stony Mountains, was at the 49th parallel on the north, in virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, and of our treaty with France in 1803.—He found that it was urged by our Government upon the opposite party as a fact, too, that commissioners had been appointed to designate the line west of the Stony Mountains, constituting the south boundary of Great Britain and the north boundary of France, who sold us Louisiana; and that that line had been settled at 49°, and this fact was assumed as the basis of very important negotiations at that time in progress between us and Great Britain. He knew that this was in the days of Jefferson and his compatriots.

Nobody, I believe, ever suspected Jefferson of being "British."

He found that in subsequent efforts to adjust this long pending controversy, to wit, in 1817, the American Government had proposed this same compromise line of 49°, substantially, I mean, not in all its details. And although our Ministers were instructed to insist upon it, they were unable to get the consent of Great Britain; and that negotiation finally terminated in a convention for what we call a joint occupancy of the whole territory, entered into, I believe, by our request, and certainly done with our consent, which convention was to continue for ten years and no longer. That convention was sent to the Senate, *with all the correspondence*, and it was ratified and approved by a vote of ayes 38, noes none—*all "British."*

He found that this convention was not satisfactory; but the Government of the United States grew anxious to settle and adjust the line of division between us and the European Governments claiming territorial rights west of the Stony Mountains. Russia and Great Britain both asserted rights there. Russia furnished pretty strong signs of the Emperor's intention to maintain hers against all the world. The American Government after a long delay, growing out of our policy towards Spain, whom we did not wish to offend by setting up our claims prematurely, finally acceded to a proposal of opening negotiations with Russia and Great Britain about 1824 for a *line* of compromise. Our Ministers were instructed to get this line adjusted upon a compromise with both nations at the 55th parallel, and we hoped at one time to unite Great Britain with us against Russia. But Great Britain, although a "joint occupant" with us, managed her diplomacy better than that; and after the United States had agreed with Russia to abandon all our rights—viz: "not to settle" north of the parallel of 54° 40'—his Majesty the King of England, &c. made a separate treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and took to himself a large share of *what we had surrendered!* (Our 54° 40' friends ought to go for it all back again, according to their doctrines, and perhaps England, with Russia to help her, would favor us with a fight, and that's something.) In our negotiation of that convention with Russia, and in our attempts to negotiate at that time with Great Britain, the American Government yielded up her claims between 54° 40' and 61° unto Russia. (What an unconstitutional and disgraceful dismemberment!) And the same old compromise line, substantially that which the President re-offered in 1845, was tendered to Great Britain and declined—urged and refused! (How one's *American* blood boils at the thought of ceding an inch!) The treaty with Russia, which, in view of Senators, so dishonorably and unconstitutionally dismembered the national domain, (for the benefit of crowned heads too!) was submitted to the American Senate, and, *with a full knowledge of the correspondence*, the Senate approved it all by a vote of ayes 41, no 1!

["Who was it?" exclaimed several voices.—"Where was he from?"]

Jas. Rhode Island. His name was D'Wolf.—All "*British*" save one!

In passing, the Senate will suffer me to say that this treaty with Russia was made within the very year succeeding the famous declaration of President Monroe's message against new European colonies on this continent! Made by him! It is of itself a contemporaneous construction of the meaning attached to that declaration. Attention is due to the names of the FORTY-ONE Senators who approved of it. There are illustrious names in that list; but I have not time to go into such details, and, if I had, the Senate would hardly have patience to hear me through.

The President further found that our importunity to fix upon the line of 49° as a *compromise* was again manifested as soon as the convention of 1818 was likely to expire; and that, in the correspondence preceding that identical convention of 1827, which it is our present wish to abrogate by a notice, the American Minister was instructed to adjust the controversy at this same line of 49°; and the convention was made *only* because that *compromise* line could not be got. That correspondence also was laid before the Senate along with the convention of 1827, where, in despite of the opposition of my honorable friend from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) and in defiance of his predictions, the convention was approved by a vote of ayes 31, noes 7.

The "*British*" party seems to have been still a strong party in the American Senate! The names of some of them stood high on the rolls of Democracy, and some are now in high places. I will not tax the patience of the Senate by reading them over.

He found that under the administrations succeeding the ratification of this convention, all of them—Adams's, Jackson's, Van Buren's, Harrison's and Tyler's, too—we made no complaint of Great Britain about Oregon, and sounded no alarm to the people to prepare for a repudiation of our own offers to compromise "an inch" below 54° 40'; but quietly submitted to let things remain as they were until October, 1843, when the message informs us that our Minister in London was authorized to make an offer of compromise similar to those made by us in 1817 and 1827; in other words, to renew our offer of the compromise line of 49°. Thus stood the question when the negotiation was transferred to Washington. Here I beg the Senate to observe that Mr. Tyler's message, in December, 1843, informed Congress that "the negotiations for an adjustment and settlement had again been proposed, and were in progress to a resumption." Yes, proposed by us; and the President said that "every proper expedient would be resorted to for the purpose of bringing it to a speedy and happy termination." And, again, by his message to Congress, in December, 1844, he said: "A negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's Minister, &c. residing at Washington, relative to the *rights* of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending." This, too, after Mr. Polk's election—after the Baltimore Convention of 1844.—But no where could the President find that any of the "true friends of *Oregon*" had recorded their opposition to it by their VOTES IN CONGRESS. If he did, it is more than I can find. The Senators from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (Messrs. Allen, Hannegan, and Breese) were all Senators at the time. No, Mr. President, the Senate did not *advise* nor *protest against* negotiation when it was only "in progress to a resumption," nor had Senators brought themselves up to the point, so far as I know, of only moving, so late as two years ago, whilst there was time and opportunity for it, to stop the negotiation itself, which has now become so unconstitutional and so dishonorable to the nation.

But again: He found that these persevering efforts to fix our northern boundary in Oregon at the forty-ninth parallel by a *compromise*—these well-considered instructions to our Ministers, and oft-repeated propositions to the adverse claimants for a compromise—made before Spain had released her rights, and repeated afterwards—were long since exposed to the public eye, and that neither the People's Representatives in Congress, nor the States, nor the People themselves, had complained against the Presidents, and Senators who had been endeavoring to accomplish a *compromise* at 49° for nearly half a century. No, sir. Until very recently indeed, the complaints, when made at all, were aimed at *Great Britain* for refusing to accept this reasonable and just *compromise* of our conflicting claims. Memorials, when sent at all, were applications to settle and adjust the controversy; and our efforts to legislate over the subject were confined to the valley of the Columbia river—this side of 49°.

Well might the President pause, then, notwithstanding his own individual opinion that our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," ere he took the responsibility, in view of all this, of abruptly putting a stop to the negotiation which he found on foot, as it had been begun by his immediate predecessor, upon *a negotiation for a compromise*. Well might he feel that the NATION was committed to a compromise. Well might he dread that, for him to put his personal opinion upon the strength of our *paper title*, however "clear and unquestionable," against all these solemn acts of the Government, and against this concurrent action and acquiescence of all our Presidents from Jefferson inclusive, and of all our Statesmen, and all our Senators, (except Mr. D'Wolf,) and of all our People and their Representatives for two generations—constituting, as it were, a NATION'S OPINION—would be sacrificing the faith, consistency, sincerity, and honor of this country, to preserve the personal consistency of himself—a single man! A mere POLITICIAN might have halted, but a STATESMAN could not. He lifted himself above himself, and showed how well he merits the office his country has appointed him to fill. God grant that he may stand firm to his position!

And what "commits" a nation but its honor! Honor! National honor! But its obligations must be *felt*, and are not a topic for *argument* and debate in an American Senate. I have imperfectly grouped the facts from our own history. Senators must determine for themselves. Appealing to their *hearts* as monitors, I ask whether I was not justified in asserting that the President did right in offering the line of 49° *as a compromise*, because the nation was thus committed to it by the past!

But the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Breese) has said the question was "a *new* one, so far as it concerned the President," because *he* had a clear opinion that our title was good, and gave that opinion before his nomination; and he seems to think that the Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party had resolved this matter out of the general rule, and made it a *new one* to this administration. Strange proposition! Passing strange! Of the Baltimore Convention I shall speak hereafter. And now as to Mr. Polk's opinion upon our title. However clear, and whensoever entertained or expressed, let me say that Mr. Polk's opinion, nor the opinions of the Baltimore Convention, nor those of the people themselves upon the *title to Oregon*, touch this question. All that has just nothing at all to do with it. If the character, and sincerity, and faith, and honor of the nation were committed to a compromise before Mr. Polk was elected, they remained so notwithstanding his election, and notwithstanding his opinion or any body's opinion upon our *title*.

The men who become Presidents of the Republic are always changing—they live and die; but the Republic is the same at all times; and once committed by the public faith and honor to DO or NOT TO DO, even the People cannot release the obligation by any thing short of revolution, if they could by such an *extreme* measure as that. The question, then, is not, and was not, a "new one to this Administration." The sovereignty of a nation—the People themselves, have not a right to DO, much less to COMMAND another to do a *dishonorable* act—I mean an act dishonorable to the nation in her intercourse with other nations. All power rests with the sovereign authority; but in a constitutional Government like ours, even the people may bind themselves against doing wrong. If they would set about taking off that shackle, they must revolutionize and strike at the Constitution. After that, if they choose; but even the people have no right to do wrong to other nations, and leave the *Constitution as it is.* I honor that statesman who can go whither the *honor* of his country cries him, forgetful of himself and his personal convenience, or the consistency of his mere opinion. Had Mr. Polk repeated his opinion of our "clear and unquestionable" title for an *Amen* to his daily prayers for years and years together, it would still have been the duty of the President to go to the line of 49° as a compromise, if he believed, as he says he did, that his country was "committed," and the honor and faith of the nation bade him go there. It is still his duty to do it, if he sincerely believes what he says. Talk what you may of the people—flatter them as you please—yet in spite of all the one-sided arguments upon our *title* to Oregon, and the unfairness of precluding a debate upon it here by the clamor of "British" against every one that doubts it for *an inch*—only let this question go to the people of the United States, whether the honor of the nation is not dearer than "*every inch*" of Oregon on the other side of 49—let the people hear and understand the motives and the policy and the honorable necessity under which the President has acted, and from the mountain valleys of the West to the shores of the Atlantic they will respond that the President has done right—the honor of our country before every thing else! If honesty and patriotism did not sustain the President, prudence and peace would lend their aid; and all the world would see that a war for the whole of Oregon, when we are ourselves divided in opinion upon the question of right to the whole of it, and the Chief Magistrate himself believed that it was not honorable to go for our extreme right, would be *madness*. How could we pray God to bless us and to aid our arms in such a conflict!

But Senators who are relying upon the President's message to Congress as a declaration of hostility to further negotiations, and the pledge of a determination on his part not to *settle* this controversy at all by a pacific compromise, even if his own offer should be returned upon him, may find themselves disappointed. I warn them that they have been deceiving themselves by their own misinterpretation. Even if there could be found in the "record" (as the Senator from Ohio has called his message) a line or a sentence to stimulate the hopes of some Senators, or to excite the suspicions of others, I hope to dissipate them all by a review of his *acts* and *omissions*, and of the *words* of that Presidential "record." For I undertake to say, that if there be truth in logic, faith in the integrity and virtue of public agents, and meaning in English words, it can be demonstrated from the course of the Administration, from its acts of commission and acts of omission, and the language of this "record," that the President will not, as he ought not to, repel and refuse to *entertain* an offer from the British Minister for a compromise substantially the same that he himself has heretofore proposed; and that whilst the Senate are in session he could not think of such a thing *without their advice.* For he must know—we do know—that a constitutional majority of the body would prefer a compromise at the line of 49° to an "inevitable war" for the line of 54° 40'.

Upon this subject of a *war*, suffer me to say a word before I proceed to this demonstration.

"To deprecate war, as a calamity, by any labored remarks in the nineteenth century, and in an American Senate, would be a trespass upon your time, and I fear an insult to your understanding. But it has been thought that Great Britain will not fight for Oregon: and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Breese,) speaking for the "*true* friends of Oregon," would almost seem to think that the only use of any negotiation about this matter (and that he does allow of) is, to let her get time to quit, so as to avoid being *kicked* out of the possession all the way up to 54° 40'. These are not his words, but this is hardly a caricature of the impression they made upon the minds of his hearers. Now, without going at all into the question of which country has the best title above the line of 49°, let me ask the Senate to look at the map of Oregon printed by your order. To cast your eyes over it above the 49th parallel—to see Frazer's river occupied and fortified from its mouth to its source, all English forts; to recollect that Great Britain has held possession there for forty years and more; to bear in mind that an American settler's foot (so far as I know) never trod that soil; not to forget that we have been negotiating for forty years, and always offering to Great Britain to compromise for all below Frazer's river, then to turn to the sixth protocol of the negotiation this day pending and undetermined, and there read what the British Minister said, to wit, on the 24th of September, 1844—*he was for the present obliged to declare that he did not feel authorized to* ENTER INTO A DISCUSSION *respecting the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude*—ay, not authorized to discuss the British claims on this Frazer's river; and then tell me if national pride, national honor, and every consideration that can stimulate a nation to war, would not compel Great Britain to resist, should our Government undertake to dislodge her settlements there, after first rudely terminating the negotiation, and boldly declaring that compromise is inadmissible—yes, even our own offer, for two generations, out of the question—"all or none," "the whole or a fight." In such a case Great Britain *must* fight; she *ought* to fight; and she *would* fight. If the Senator will permit me to suppose him an Englishman, to him I put the question, then: Were you an Englishman, would you not resist; would you not fight? And if you would fight were you an *Englishman*, what, being an *American statesman*, have you done with the golden rule—what with the Jackson rule—whilst you are thus "demanding what is not right?"

I propose now to call the attention of the Senate to the acts of the President having an immediate connexion with the inquiry of what is his position.

His acts of commission: What are they? Look to the "records" and see. Therein you find that he himself offered the line of 49° as a compromise last August. He made that offer, notwithstanding his "settled conviction," individually, then as well as now, that our title was "clear and unquestionable"—not unquestioned, but unquestionable—not the only claim, but "the best in existence." He admitted in so many words to the British Government that he felt "committed" as a Chief Magistrate of the nation. He tells Congress that he was "committed." "Committed," I say, by every thing but the bond of the United States! I have already shown that, in saying and in doing all this, he only did what it was *right* in him to do as a *President of the United States.* At all events, he has solemnly declared to the world that such was his opinion. Having "committed" himself by his own declaration, and by his correspondent act, who is a "friend" of the President in this Senate, and yet will dare to say of him, or having said so, will on that account adhere to declaring that he ought, or that he can be understood now as speaking to us for *himself by the same records*," such language as this, "I recant it all." "True, my *country* was committed by the acts of my predecessors." "True, I have in my person offered to redeem her honor by a proposal to yield some portion of what I believed to be her strict right." "But should the offer of my predecessors, already adopted by me as that of the *nation itself*, happen to be returned upon me, I will not entertain it." "There shall be no compromise"—"no consultation with the Senate"—"all of Oregon or none"—"54° 40', fight or no fight!" Oh, my God, what an attitude is this for a man's friend to assume for him!

I hear a Senator behind me say from his seat, "*The President has put himself there!*" Never! never! *He* has not said it. It is nowhere on the "records." This kind office has been performed for him by his friends," who seem determined to have his company; and, because they go for "all of Oregon or none," to take the Administration along with them by construction, at any and every peril to its consistency and to the peace of the United States. No, sir! no, sir! The President has not put *himself* into that position. Had he done it, or if he should do it, I, for one, do not hesitate to declare that it would compel me to turn my back upon him and his Administration. I have not that friend upon earth whom I would support in a position so inconsistent with his own professions of high devotion to his country's honor—so injurious to this great nation's fame—so perilous to the world's peace. The President made not a manly offering to the committed character of our country and to the peace of the world, that he might ingloriously snatch it back again before it be accepted, simply and singly because it was not seized upon in the day, or month, or year he offered it. I ask his pardon for the supposition that he could. For one, I do not doubt him. Before I will do it, he must sign a plain recantation. I would hardly believe that. He must DO THE FOUL DEED before I surrender my faith.

What if it was *withdrawn* after its last rejection? That is nothing, for it had been in like manner *withdrawn* by his predecessors. If their withdrawal in 1817 and 1827 left the Government still committed, how could it be otherwise because he withdrew the same offer in 1845? This plea would be a miserable subterfuge, and no Senator will adopt it in the name of the President: none can do it, and can call it an act of friendship to him.

[Mr. Haywood here noticed as an evidence that the President did not mean to terminate all negotiation for a compromise, the important "omission," to call on Congress to make any preparation for war. Instead of any estimates for war, the estimates are lower. If he had abandoned all negotiation, this would be "an inexcusable, treacherous, cowardly, criminal concealment of our country's danger."]

I come to one other act of OMISSION, which I mention without the slightest intentional discourtesy to the honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen;) but the facts are well known to the Senate, and the omission to which I allude bears too strongly upon the point before me to be altogether pretermitted. Mr. President, my subject is too important for me to sacrifice truth and argument to any false delicacy. It is no question of dollars and cents; but it is, as I regard it, and as this Senate looks at it, a question of peace or war—honor or dishonor to my country. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, then, has always been regarded in the practice of legislative bodies as a depository of the Executive purposes and opinions, *private* as well as public, in so far as they are connected with our foreign relations. I do not say he is required or expected to tell the Senate any thing *confidentially* entrusted to him. By no means; not at all. But heretofore it has sufficed if he met imprudent inquiries by an *expressive silence*. By his simple unexplained waiver of unsafe interrogatories we could know what we were about. How is it in this matter? The honorable chairman, with most alarming emphasis, more than once, when he was stimulated by no question from others, but of his own head and imagination—I grant you of his own "clear and unquestioned" right—has assumed to construe the message for us, as a record by which the President had both pledged himself and *notified the Senate* that there would be no further negotiation for a compromise. I hoped he was mistaken, and I always believed he was. This has been iterated and reiterated in the Senate by the honorable chairman and other Senators; and it has gone to the world, where it will hastily be taken up by thousands, as though it had been an AUTHORIZED exposition of the views and intentions of the Administration. More recently, the honorable chairman proclaimed that the President's opinions and views had undergone "*no shadow of turning*;" but, in answer to a direct inquiry put to him on the floor of the Senate by the honorable Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) it was distinctly admitted by himself that the "*records*, and the records ALONE," were the sources from which he derived any authority thus to commit the President against negotiation. In a word, that the honorable chairman's speeches were but *inferences* of the *Senator*—not *authorized* interpretations by the *chairman*. From the "records ALONE." Mark that!

The honorable chairman of Foreign Affairs, then, it appears, has not obtained and does not possess, *confidentially*, the views and purposes of the President; and what he has given us was the logic of his mind, not an authorized dictum of his office. After his own declaration in the Senate, it would be doing him great injustice to insinuate or to suspect otherwise, or that he meant any thing else.

Here, then, we see a Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate for more than two months in possession of a great subject, and with these identical "records" referred to them for consideration—early notice asked for—a resolution reported, and speeches delivered—but no communication has been made to the chairman intimating that his senatorial construction of the President's meaning is true or false! If the construction be *not true*, we see a reason for the President's silence. However painful to him personally, he owed it to all the proprieties of his own public station, and to the service of the Republic, not to speak beforehand of his future purposes, in a *negotiation*, through the chairman or any body else. If the construction, however, be *true*, the duty of the President would be a plain one—to himself, to the Senate, and to the nation. He should have *authorized* that committee to set the country right at once, by confirming the Senator's interpretation to the letter, and bringing the Senate to one mind about what it is he means, and what it is he wants with a notice, after having determined to go for "all of Oregon"—"no compromise"—"no negotiation!" To my mind it appears, therefore, that this omission to make the customary *confidential* disclosures to the chairman on Foreign Affairs is pregnant with inferences. More especially as we know that Senator to be the personal and political friend of the President, but one who has committed himself, and would seem inclined, I must say, to carry the Administration with him, either before or behind, against all compromise, and, consequently, against all negotiation. I do not say that these misconstructions are wilful. I never harbored a thought that they were.

But, again, Mr. President: If the Administration wished to stop *all negotiation on their part*, nothing was easier than for the President of the United States to do all that without coming to Congress at all. By the general law of nations and of common sense, we know that this convention of 1827 might have been abrogated by the *mutual consent* of the parties to it. That is precisely the mode in which a new treaty annuls an existing convention. Beyond all controversy, the President, in virtue of his constitutional power to propose negotiation and to make treaties with foreign Governments, had authority, without the knowledge or consent of *Congress*, to make a proposition to the British Minister to annul the Convention of 1827 by the mutual consent of both Governments, and there to stop. I think it is highly probable that this proposition might have been accepted. But what if it had not? Is there a Senator who doubts that such a *proposition*, whether agreed to or not by Great Britain, would have terminated and of itself have put an end to the *pending negotiation for a compromise*; and that the British Minister, if he had not taken leave of the country, would have been obliged to take short leave of this subject of Oregon!

Why, then, was it not done? Why was it not attempted "in that manner?" Why was that more ready and direct manner of terminating the *negotiation for a compromise* and abrogating this convention of 1827 omitted altogether? There is no answer consistent with the republican integrity and manly patriotism of our President, except that which I have already insisted upon: That he did not wish to put a stop to negotiation on *his part.* That he stands upon the line of 49° as a *compromise*, by the side of the nation's honor, as he understands it. That he stands there to-day, as he did last December, with the crown of *peace* upon his head, and he has not asked to be clothed in the panoply of war. That he wants peace, honorable peace—not war, dishonorable war!

[Mr. Haywood here went on to show that the negotiation is not at an end. He next entered into an elaborate verbal criticism of the President's language, that "no compromise which we ought to accept can be effected," with a view to show, that the President only meant to refer to the time present—"as if he had said, none *has been* effected." This part of the speech strikes us as being rather lame.]

If this Senate have made up their minds that the line of compromise at 49° is substantially all that we ought to yield, or can yield; and if they are willing to strengthen the arm of the Executive in his efforts to settle this dispute THERE, and by a COMPROMISE to preserve the honor and peace of our country, satisfied as we must be that now or never is the time to prevent demagogues of our land from converting this difference into a dispute—this negotiation into a war—they will then give him what he asks for—give it to him promptly, confidingly, by passing some sort of law for a notice, while he stands in his present position, that he may terminate the convention of 1827.

Mr. President, I hope I have not decided without a just consideration of my responsibility, both here and hereafter, upon the position I shall take. But, after much reflection, long and anxious thought, a conscientious effort to determine the point with justice to other nations, but with unfaltering faithfulness to the honorable obligations and lasting interests of my own country, I have come to the conclusion, as a Senator of the United States, that we cannot, ought not, must not compromise this controversy in any manner very materially different from that to which the President, as I understand his position and these records, stands himself committed, and RIGHTLY COMMITTED; and I shall therefore vote to give him the notice, and with it all the moral weight of an AMERICAN SENATE'S SETTLED OPINION, that if Great Britain will not, or if she cannot, consent to do us justice by yielding her pretensions of dominion over the territory below that line of 49° as a compromise, then WE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT. I repeat it, WE MUST THEN FIGHT FOR IT. If my mind had not settled down into a determination to concede no more than a compromise at 49°, with the qualifications already stated, I would vote against the notice; for without that determination of the Senate the notice would have no moral weight whatever, and be worthless, worse than worthless, in the negotiation. It would be a temporizing pretence—a species of legislative diplomacy, an empty bravado, of which we have had quite enough already, unsuited to the dignity of this body or the gravity of the subject, and rather embarrassing than helpful to the Administration in pursuing the negotiation. In a word, we ought to refuse the notice unless there is a solemn determination to make the compromise line of 49° our FIGHTING LINE—*if it must be so.*

But, Mr. President, there are some other topics that have been introduced into this discussion which I feel obliged to notice. We have been told that the PEOPLE have decided this question, and all Democrats are called to obey the voice of the people at the peril of consequences. I am a Democrat, and upon *party* questions a *party* man. Of this I make no concealment; and at home I have never been suspected, I think, but once, and that did not last long. But I am not a slave to dictation, nor a tame follower of any man's lead, especially upon questions likely to involve my party in danger, or my country in ruin. I am Democrat enough not to shrink from speaking the *truth* boldly to the people, as they shall hear who hear me at all. I had rather *serve* them than *please* them, though I have found in my own experience that honest service is the best avenue to their confidence. I do not know nor believe that the people are opposed to an honorable compromise of this controversy. That they might be made so by artful appliances I have no doubt. But I do not shrink from meeting such an issue directly—not I. I should hold myself no Democrat if I did. By the Constitution of the United States, the MAKING OF TREATIES is confided to the PRESIDENT, under the advice of the Senate. I talk of *treaties*, not ordinary laws. In treaty-making we act in private, and upon information we cannot disclose. We deny to foreign Ministers the right to discuss the cause of their Governments to our PEOPLE. Should one undertake it, he would be driven from the country, as he ought to be. We represent STATES; and Senators are presumed to be statesmen of some learning and great judgment. We generally ratify a treaty before the PEOPLE are permitted to know any thing of it, or of the reasons for its ratification. If we were cautious to observe the rules, this would always be the case. How absurd, therefore, to assert that the People have [illegible], or that they wish to exert, or that they can rightfully exercise the power to *instruct* the *Senate* upon the making of a treaty. How execrable and revolutionary would be the doctrine that a President should seek to set aside his *constitutional* advisers, and go [illegible] the people, whether it were the honest "masses," or Baltimore Conventions, or town and county meetings, where factions are first formed, [illegible] by demagogues, who called them together. O my country, my country! when that shall be her fate, if, in the providence of God, it [illegible]!

Sir, hear what the Father of his Country said [illegible]. Let [illegible] American Senate [illegible]. Let PRESIDENT POLK hear PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, and stand to his position! How precious will be his reward!

[Mr. Haywood here quoted the calm and dignified reply of President Washington to a Committee of citizens of Boston, who, in 1795, addressed to him a remonstrance against Jay's Treaty; and extracts from his Farewell Address in which he warns his countrymen against all combinations or associations of *cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men*, who in the name of the people, may attempt *to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the* CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES." He then continued:—]

[illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON—to not take WASHINGTON. But he will violate his duty and perhaps his oath, if he does not. So did WASHINGTON [illegible] Administration; but the people [illegible] DEMOCRACY [illegible]

[illegible] PEOPLE [illegible] Constitution [illegible] Washington down—Federal and DEMOCRATIC [illegible] ACTED [illegible] *our foreign affairs* [illegible] It is South Carolina Democracy, Mr. President [illegible] It is that sort which [illegible] like a potato, that [illegible] of heaven, and [illegible]

[illegible] North Carolina has not an [illegible] But North Carolina never [illegible] I presume it [illegible]

At this stage of his remarks, Mr. Haywood gave an amusing account of the game of politics to be played with this Oregon question in Presidential [illegible]. The substance was, that the *great Western Democratic statesman*, Mr. Benton,—[illegible] last summer]—was to be [illegible] of the party, with the false label upon his back of "[illegible] *to Oregon!*" The *great Southern Democratic statesman*, Mr. Calhoun, [illegible] labelled with the cry of "*Part* [illegible] *to Oregon.*" The Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Sevier, another eloquent and earnest [illegible] Oregon, would find himself marked [illegible] a speech for the notice, but instead of going for "all or none," "fight or no fight," [illegible] a vulgar [illegible] "*on the side of negotiation.*" The Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, and all the Cabinet would probably be [illegible] from the party, branded as "*British compromisers.*" And is that left the *Governor of New York* [illegible] in the party. Mr. H. asked "what of [illegible]? How is he to be got rid of?" "—Oh, that [illegible] the indignation against the Washington treaty can be kept up to [illegible] as he voted for its *ratification.*" Then turning to Mr. Webster, "The Senator from Massachusetts may see a more [illegible] excuse for certain state [illegible] upon the "*Washington treaty*" than malice towards the negotiator. GOVERNOR WRIGHT, as a Senator, voted for its ratification; and he happens not to be here to vote upon *Oregon*. So, "*Ratification of the Ashburton treaty*" will be his badge [illegible]." During this part of the speech there was much laughter, and the picture, although [illegible], was exhibited in good humor. He then proceeded as follows:—

Where, in the name of all that is safe to my party, where do the Democrats expect to find a Presidential candidate? Who will be our President after we have expelled all our *biggest* men? Sir, I am sure I do not know.

[Mr. Hannegan remarked, "Take him from amongst the people, where we got one before."]

Oh, and then he IS to be taken from among the people, is he, without regard to such statesmen as those I have named? We shall see, however, whether the people agree to have the game played [illegible] *a three years' notice.*

There is a mistake, however, Mr. President, in what the Senator from Indiana exclaimed at his first sight of my imperfect picture. In my State, let me tell that Senator, when Democrats talk of "the people," we mean "the masses," the "bone and sinew" of the land, as distinguished from the statesmen, lawyers, politicians, and such like. In that sense I deny that President Polk was got for a candidate from among "the people." He has been a *politician* all his life, and we knew it when he was nominated. Thank God for it! he has now proved himself to have been more—one of the statesmen of this great country. And if he will only stand up by the side of Washington, as he has done, and I hope he will do, he will be entitled to our lasting admiration. That sort of flattery to the *people* would not *take* at all with "the people" in my part of the world, and I should be sorry to think it would tickle the people very much anywhere. A man is no worse as a man because he does not possess the learning and political experience which are requisite to fit him for the station of Chief Magistrate of the United States. Nobody pretends to that. But it is a great evil when every body thinks he is fit to be the President; and if my friend from Indiana should stand up before a crowd of honest Democrats in my State and talk to "the people," the "real people," the "masses" there, the men who drive their own ploughs, make their own carts, &c., and quietly pursue their occupation at home—about NOMINATING ONE OF THEM FOR PRESIDENT, they would do what *I* will not—*laugh in his face, and tell him that he might as well talk of getting a blacksmith to mend watches.*

But let me ask the attention of Senators whilst I give to the Baltimore *resolution* a more particular notice. It has been often referred to in the Senate, and no one has answered. I believe the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Breese) is entitled to the distinction of having first read it in the Senate. He did not have the Secretary to read it, but read it himself. Next year for the next step! The Senate, having no wish to misrepresent me, need not be asked to remember that I shall have nothing to say against the *Convention* or its members. *The resolution* which has been so gravely read, and often relied upon as deserving great weight, and consideration in our deliberations, is my subject, not the *Convention*. The resolution on Oregon is simply this: The declaration of opinions by a party Convention recommending those opinions to the people which were unanimously adopted by the Convention. That is its precise character. They are before me:

"*Resolved*, That our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other Power; and that the reoccupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democratic party of this Union."

It is remarkable how this resolution has acquired so much importance now, when it was not even thought worthy of being communicated to Mr. Polk at that time by its authors. I have before me, in Niles's Register, the letter informing him of his nomination, and *expecting to elect him*; and his reply accepts the nomination, *hoping they may*. That is about the whole of it. In good taste, and enough said. If any Senator wishes it, I will read the letters. Here they are. But not a word about Oregon—not a syllable. No pledges made, and none required. In truth, we all know that the Baltimore Convention was not called to instruct or express opinions for the party, but simply to choose a DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. So you come round again to Mr. Polk's opinion voluntarily expressed before he was a candidate for President, and which he has not changed to this day. Of that I have already spoken.

Then whence does this resolution [illegible]? Why brought into this Senate? But, before you answer me, recollect there were two Baltimore Conventions. [Some person said "three."] I know, but I don't count the Tyler Convention. [A good deal of laughter took place at this remark, and Mr. H. said, "I mean no sneer—no offence to any one."] The Whig Senators, I suppose it will be admitted, are not bound by the *Democratic* Convention Resolution. [Mr. Dickinson of N. York, and others, said, "Of course not."] *Then that is settled.* How is it with a Democratic Senator whose State voted for Mr. Clay and repudiated the Democratic Convention? That is my case. My State adopted the Constitution many years ago, and besides that, they refused to vote for Mr. Polk, or to approve this resolution in 1844. What is expected of ME to do? To obey the Constitution, and follow the people of my State, or this resolution of a Convention sent to Baltimore to NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, but not to make CREEDS for the party? Some one remarks, "Of course you are not bound as a Senator." Very well; it is as a *Senator* I talk here, as a *Senator* I vote here, and as a *Senator* I hear these resolutions read here; and yet as a Senator I am not bound to heed them. That is a strange result, after all we have heard of this matter. And in behalf of my Democratic neighbors, the Senators from South Carolina, I would respectfully inquire whether they were bound, and how [illegible]—since South Carolina would not join the Convention, and had no delegates in it. [Several voices, "One voted for delegates in one district."] I understand the South Carolina delegates came into the *same* [illegible]. However, I suspect that much of this, intended or not intended, will be used to aid the cry of "Peace party," "Peace-Party," of which I am to speak hereafter.

[Mr. Haywood proceeded to comment with severity on the "new creed thrust upon them as a test of party orthodoxy," which he said was not and should not be his Democratic associates. The reoccupation of Oregon, he said, could not mean the occupation of that part above 49°, for we had never occupied it, but it meant that part up to 49°, which we *had* occupied, and which was OREGON, as all historians, maps and geographers had it.]

Mr. President, in coming to the conclusions I have, which have been expressed to the Senate without evasion or disguise, and in taking my stand, as I believe, alongside of the Executive Department of the Government, I took no counsel of Great Britain's strength to make me *recede* from the extremest claims of my own country. Were it Mexico, or any still weaker and more distracted Government, [illegible] against Great Britain [illegible] what I would not [illegible] for my own to demand [illegible] to go to war [illegible] profitable or an expedient war. It must be professed, therefore, for giving utterance to the sentiment, that an accusation of this kind against our own Government was neither wise, nor politic, nor patriotic. The rest of the world will be very [illegible] persuade, with American Senators to instruct them, that our country is mean enough to oppress the weak, and too cowardly to assert our rights against the strong. Great Britain will hardly find in that, if she believed it, a motive for surrendering "all of Oregon" without a fight, even if it should become necessary for her to fight us single-handed for it.

So, before God and the Senate, I do abjure and repudiate the sentiment of hatred to any nation as a motive for going back any farther than the offered compromise.

The venerated man whose image hangs constantly before us, and whose name shall ever be his eulogy in an American Senate—GEORGE WASHINGTON—in his last words to the country, taught us that "*the nation which indulges towards another habitual* HATRED *is in some degree a* SLAVE;" and the Declaration of American Independence has sanctified it as a political maxim of this Republic, "*to hold Great Britain, as we hold the rest of mankind*, ENEMIES (only) in war, but in peace FRIENDS." There is nothing that has tempted *me* to forget, and nothing shall drive *me* to violate, the counsel of my country's father, nor this fundamental maxim of free American institutions. Neither will I teach the people to do it. Good men could not applaud the Senate for it. Heaven would not excuse its practical application, nor fail perhaps to visit the consequences upon the nation itself.

Without going into our title to the territory, which, if the Senate choose, can be done hereafter, and whenever the bill for taking jurisdiction over Oregon, or "any portion of it," comes up for consideration, I will tell you in very few words the ground of right upon which (if there were no other) I would put my vindication. I believe it is the political RIGHT of my country to stretch itself, without any interruption by foreign Governments, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from sea to sea on this continent—according as we ourselves shall judge it expedient or not. That we acquired that RIGHT upon this continent when our INDEPENDENCE was established, subject only to the proviso that we must not do it so as to deny the like privilege to our neighbors, nor interfere with settlements permanently made before our independence was established, nor with similar rights belonging to or acquired by them; nor act with injustice to the *aborigines*. What we claim a right to do we must not deny to the CANADAS. It is a sort of national pre-emption right to both. Great Britain cannot righteously complain so long as we do not deny to her, as the mother country of the Canadas, the same right equally with ourselves. She cannot rightfully interrupt our enjoyment of that right. And if she does, then we CANNOT SUBMIT TO IT. Our dividing line is at 49° on this side of the mountains; and if it is straightened to the Pacific on the other in harmony we ought to be satisfied. In settling that line between the two Governments, the great law of "love and good will to man" requires concessions for equivalents, to be agreed for by mutual consent; and they should be mutually made for the convenience of each other; and such are fit subjects for friendly negotiation.

I believe Great Britain desires peace, because it is her interest to do it. Her Minister is still here—the Minister of Peace—the Minister of Peace from a Christian people and a Christian Government. Why should we doubt the result? He will hardly leave before he has at least told us what is that "FURTHER PROPOSAL MORE CONSISTENT WITH FAIRNESS AND EQUITY," which he trusted the American Government would make to him, (*pp.* 11, 69.) Sir, the civilized world would execrate the Ministers of both Governments if this negotiation should be terminated upon any point of personal or diplomatic ETIQUETTE. Christian lands are not to be involved in wars at this day for the personal *pique* of their agents. Ministers of peace do not seek occasion for a quarrel; but, if really inclined to compromise, they would be looked upon as miserable *bunglers*, when either or both of them cannot find in their own correspondence, or elsewhere, a reason or a pretext for making any offer that would prove acceptable to both. IF THERE BE ANY SUCH, leave all that to them, and there let the responsibility rest, undivided by us.

This matter can be compromised, if the two Governments are willing to do it. If Great Britain does not intend to compromise, we ought to know it; let her not have the excuse for it that the President was against "*all compromise*," but in favor of "all Oregon or none." She shall not be permitted to say that that misconstruction of the American President, although proclaimed in the American Senate by some Senators, was neither refuted nor contradicted by any other.

This notice is no threat at all; and I do not expect it is either to intimidate Great Britain or to offend her. But hitherto neither of the two Governments seem to have fully realized the necessity of terminating this last cause of dispute between them, and of opening the way wider for the cultivation of a permanent national concord.

Whatever may be *their* course or *their* condition, it seems to me that WE are no longer left at liberty to postpone a final settlement of this whole controversy about Oregon. The public will, expressed through their immediate delegates in the other House, is very conclusive upon that point. Another Presidential election, and every other question will be made subordinate to this one for "*Our Rights.*"

The public mind, already pre-occupied by one-sided arguments upon our title to the whole of Oregon, will be in no state to discuss it; the people will be excited and misled by denunciations against every man who has the moral courage hereafter to doubt it, and even taught to call him a "British" [illegible]! the [illegible] of age will be decried as the counsels of a foreign influence by a hired press; the wisdom of statesmen will be set aside by the clamors of selfish demagogues; the love of peace and the fear of God denounced by factions, and vilified by self constituted associations, as the cowardice of traitors and the affectation of hypocrisy. It will soon become the unholy work of an [illegible] party spirit, aided by selfish ambition, to create and produce in our happy country this, and much more than this—all, as I apprehend, for the sake of putting great men down, and exalting little men to high places, more than it will be for the purpose of securing our national rights. Senators and others who would scorn to play the game are incautiously furnishing the cards—"All of Oregon or none"—"Our title is clear and unquestionable"—"The Administration is with us"—"Down with the treacherous *Democrat* or 'British' Whig who dares to open his mouth for *compromise*." These cries will be so many obstacles to *peace*—honorable peace. As we would keep the power over this subject in the hands to which the CONSTITUTION has entrusted it—as we would protect the trust committed to the Senate, and discharge our duty to the [illegible] BY LAW, to God and to our consciences—I think the Senate should [illegible] this controversy to a conclusion in some way or other, as soon as possible. Another year, and it would be too late to settle it in peace. Another [illegible], and it will not be settled without a dreadful conflict of political agitators at home, and perhaps a desperate war between two Christian nations. God deliver us from both!

If the trusts of this body under the Constitution must be carried [illegible] beforehand to the [illegible] and party [illegible] of the land—if we must encounter the agitations and perils and bitterness of a popular ordeal, in our foreign affairs—still, if the Senate agree that it is safer and wiser to take care that the pleadings shall be made up so as to present the TRUE ISSUES! Not one [illegible] question predetermined and prejudged, and the peace of the country endangered [illegible] to be the issue [illegible] before the country. Let us give the [illegible], then, to the President's hand, before the negotiation is closed, and, if there is a compromise, the question will go to the people upon that. The [illegible] If no compromise that we can accept will be offered, it never will be offered; and then we shall soon have the whole subject before us, and can take such steps as will protect our rights and carry the question into our popular elections upon fair and true issues. But there has been a doubt expressed lest the President might abuse the notice after we have authorized it, and [illegible]. Is there not more danger from our [illegible] than in any trust we may repose in the Executive by giving him the use of this notice, even if he should abuse it? Friends of the Administration [illegible] WE can confide it to him, else we ought not to be his friends. Confidence is not to be expected with so much alacrity from those who have been his political opponents, especially when some of ourselves have misconstrued the President. But, Whigs of the Senate, do you still doubt his position? Do you fear he may abuse this notice after it is given to him, as it has been said he would, by abruptly closing negotiation, and even refusing his own offer for a compromise at 49°, should it be returned to him? To such as are resolved to stand by him AT THAT LINE OF COMPROMISE, and to NO OTHERS, do I appeal. I have said already that if you do not mean to stop concession at that line, you do right in refusing the notice. He cannot speak upon that point; official propriety forbids it, as I have already said and proved. But here is a guaranty. Let him but venture to occupy that position contrary to your hopes and expectations, let him only attempt to betray the confidence you put in his *conduct*. Oh! he will not do it. I feel like I was defending a friend's honor, when I say again, and again, and again, that this construction CANNOT be true. But what if he should attempt it? The country will yet be safe. He might embarrass the Senate, but he would destroy himself. The moment he does it, the whole subject will, by the Constitution, pass out of his hands, and fall EXCLUSIVELY INTO OURS. The *Legislature*, and not the Executive department, will thenceforth have it in charge; with no change but the abrogation of a convention that it were rashness in us to continue longer in force. We have a majority here for peace, and for every honorable means of preserving it—no more, but all that—men who, I am sure, would defy faction, and laugh at demagogism in the crisis of their country's fate—Democrats and Whigs, all patriots and together upon an "AMERICAN" question. And the bill for extending our jurisdiction over Oregon need not to be, as it ought not be, adopted, until we see what more the President will do, and *what Great Britain means to do*. And this Senate ought not to adjourn until we know whether we are to have PEACE or a SWORD. IT SHALL NOT BY MY VOTE. It would not be becoming in me to undertake to advise how we ought to act in such a case upon subsequent measures. Though I do not admire the common use of Scripture quotations in political speeches, the subject and the occasion appear to be solemn and impressive enough to excuse me for saying upon that point, "Sufficient upon the day is the evil thereof."

I come now to invite the attention of the Senate to some of the several forms in which it has been proposed that this notice shall be authorized. The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs was not at all objectionable to my mind in the outset. For nothing on its face do I now think that resolution objectionable. But other Senators were not satisfied with it, and preferred to pursue a different form of words; and I have held myself ready at all times to adopt any form that might be more acceptable to others, so long as the substance was not sacrificed. If I could desire to put Senators of any party in a false position upon a question of this kind, I should despise myself. The resolution and preamble offered by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) when it was proposed, seemed to me to arrive at the object, substantially, by another form of words, perhaps better, perhaps not; any way, I was, at the beginning, and I am now, contented to take that. I like it—I approve it. But I should like to see it altered, by striking out the PROVISO which delays the notice until after the present session of Congress. My reasons have been already stated. Should they make no impression upon the judgment of the Senate, I do not expect to make that *proviso* a reason for voting against that amendment. The preamble, though not originally necessary, was perhaps, expedient, on account of the course of the debates which sprung up in the Senate, and connected themselves with OREGON; and the introduction of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) was at once a wise and patriotic movement, to check the progress of unnecessary alarm in the country. With the lights at that time before us, I think it was so. Though I knew nothing of it until it was proposed by him, in my heart I thanked him for it. That Senator is a better judge than I am, whether all the valuable and patriotic purposes designed by him have not been fully accomplished. The difference between authorizing the President to give the notice *at his discretion*, and a law annulling the treaty and *directing him to give the notice*, does not seem to me to be very material; and if it were, I would suggest that the House resolution leaves it to his discretion, as well as the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky. I am willing to vote for either of the three, as may be most agreeable to others.

The amendment suggested by the honorable Senator from Georgia (Mr. Colquitt) I cannot vote for—the last resolution. I sat down to examine it, with a sincere desire to approve, if I could; but I cannot, and I regret it on many accounts. The words are as follows:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That it is earnestly desired that the long-standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory, be speedily settled, by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquillize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries."

I object to this, because, although circumstances may make it proper or excusable in a *Senator* or *Senators* to express his or their individual opinions upon a negotiation in a debate, yet this Senate, *as a Senate*, ought not to do it, and we ought not to take charge of a negotiation pending at the *Executive Department*. The Constitution has left all that to the President, unless he asks the Senate for advice; and that advice should then proceed from the *Senate alone*, acting in Executive session, not from Congress. This Senate may be more competent to conduct a negotiation than President Polk, but the CONSTITUTION has determined that matter otherwise; and, "by the Constitution," President Polk is the wiser and safer negotiator. We must not gainsay that by our resolutions as a Senate. If it be our right, I should question the expediency of giving any advice *unasked*. If we were ever so competent by the Constitution to give the advice unasked, and it were not inexpedient to do it for other reasons, yet it is entirely unnecessary in this case. The negotiation is pending upon the basis of "*compromise*," and we have the President's declaration to the British Minister that he has "determined to pursue it to a conclusion" upon that basis. Indeed, Senators know that after the basis was once arranged by mutual consent, it was not in the power of one of them to change that basis without the consent of the other, or else terminating the negotiation.

I object to it farther, because if the SENATE has a right to advise, and it would be prudent and wise to give the advice, still it cannot be pretended that CONGRESS has such a power under the Constitution, and it is one of the first and highest duties of the Senate to protect the peculiar trusts which, under the Constitution, appertain to it, and not to admit, much less to invite, the House of Representatives into partnership for *advising the President* upon our foreign affairs. By adding this amendment to a *joint resolution* we violate that duty ourselves, and consent to and invite an encroachment upon the Senate; and that forms to my mind a conclusive objection. Were there no other, it ought to prevail.

I object to it further, because, if it is intended as a declaration of our "earnest desire" made to a foreign Government, and addressed to it, then it is very unusual, if it be not a reflection upon our Chief Magistrate, who is the "only mouth" of this Government to speak to other nations; and that, after he has already told Great Britain that he "*desires*" a compromise. Once is enough. I would give no room for an inference that we distrusted him or his peaceful purposes. It is proper that we should give him the moral weight of our legislative opinion by act or resolution for notice, and leave him to use it the best way he can, but still responsible for any abuse of it. There I hope we shall stop. Give all the aid he asks, but no impediments. Thenceforth I would make no more calls for correspondence, but leave the Ministers to carry through the negotiation. Our calls may be embarrassing to both of them. They are not calculated to aid our own.

There is another objection to this resolution that is conclusive to my own mind, and I ask particular attention to it. If I interpret it aright, it advises a compromise between 49° and the *Columbia river*. Now to that *I cannot agree*. In the sixth protocol are these words: The British Minister said "*that he did not feel authorized to enter into a discussion respecting the territory north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the side of the United States, as the line of the Columbia formed that on the side of Great Britain.*"

To this, I apprehend, our Government assented by signing the protocol, and Mr. Pakenham has ever since treated the matter accordingly. Then the "pending controversy" respecting limits is understood to be a controversy whether those limits shall be settled at 49° or at the Columbia river; and our advice to settle it by compromise would be advice to compromise, viz. to give and take for a line between these two. I do not say it was so intended. I am sure it was not. But see how much difficulty there is in agreeing upon our construction of the message. Shall we not multiply embarrassment by every step of our interference with negotiation?

Suppose that mine was not the proper interpretation of this resolution. It must be admitted not to be free of doubt. That is sufficient to condemn it, for it may mislead Great Britain. Her Minister may understand it as I do, and the consequence will be that no offer that we can accept will be made.

Upon the whole, I submit to the Senate that the House resolutions, under all the circumstances now surrounding this subject, had better be adopted by the Senate. Their second resolution is but a proviso excluding any inference that that House designed by the first one to obtrude into a subject belonging to the President and Senate. It was perhaps right for them to say so. It was but saying to us and to the President, "As a negotiation is pending, and this House claims no right to interrupt it, we have taken care to declare that negotiation is a matter with which the people's Representatives in the House do not hereby interpose." And, at the same time, the vote on their part implied the absence of any hostility to negotiation. Upon this subject, and at this stage of it, *negotiation* means *compromise*. From that there is no escape.

The great reason why I would entreat the Senate to take the House resolutions, so free of objection as they are, is this:

The difference, if any, in favor of either of the other propositions over those from the House, is not to be compared to the inconvenience (using no stronger expression) which the sending of this discussion back to the other House will produce in the country, and the certain delay and probable embarrassments it will lead to in pursuing the negotiation. The whole subject is with the Senate: with the Senate I leave it.

Mr. President, I have now concluded what I had to say. I must be more or less than a man if I felt so indifferent to the kind and flattering attention of the Senate for two days, as not to express my gratitude for it. I have spoken plainly of principles and things—I hope not too much so. It is difficult I know to do that without an appearance of disrespect to those you answer. But an attack upon errors of opinion is no assault upon the persons holding them. In my heart there is nothing of unkindness. If I had not been placed, most reluctantly, in an attitude where I must speak or be misunderstood; if I had not been goaded by repeated declarations, which I could not assent to, and which, if correct, I knew would force me to oppose the Administration and to abandon a friend; and which, if not correct, it was my duty and my right as a Senator to refute in free debate, I should not have opened my mouth. If this performance of an unavoidable duty should leave me exposed to misrepresentation, I must bear it. My hands are clean, my heart is easy, my conscience is unburdened; and, if I have done any thing for good I can rejoice, if not, I have tried to do it. And having confidence in God stronger than any "confidence in princes," I pray that HE who rules the destiny of nations may guide our counsels so as to save the peace of my beloved country, and protect it forever by His mighty arm in the enjoyment of *liberty* and *religion*.

What is good Farming.—The best and most pithy definition we ever heard of good farming, was given by Dr. Kane, at a large Agricultural meeting in Dorsetshire England. He said, he fed his land before hungry, rested it before weary, and weeded it before foul.

Counterfeits.—Last week a considerable number of counterfeit bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, were passed in this city. They were of the denomination of $4,—$5,—$10 and $20. The tens and twenties are well executed, and not easily detected. In the tens is a female figure, and otherwise unlike the genuine bill. In those we have seen, the *signature* of the President (said to be D. C. Cameron,) but which no man on earth was ever able to read, is engraved, and not touched at all with the pen. Of the fives we have no description. The fours are badly executed, and the signatures engraved. The paper of all of them is inferior to the genuine bills, and of a blueish shade—while the genuine has a deep, yellowish tint.

They were passed by two men by the names of John Wall and Wm. Walker. Wall is a tobacco trader, and has frequently been in Macon, and has resided in Madison, Rockingham Co. N. C.—but had better be emigrating for Oregon, or Calafornia about this time. Walker is said to be a negro trader, and we believe from the same county with Wall. They left here on Saturday night, as soon as the money was suspected, and it is believed took the route to Florida. Wall is a man of middle size, sandy hair and whiskers. Walker is a small man of dark complection, and wore Kentucky jeans. The public will do well to be on the lookout for them.

There is a considerable quantity of Mexican dollars in circulation, which it would be well to guard against!

Macon (Geo.) Messenger.

"*North Carolina Emigrants.*"—Those lovers of the arts who have not visited the Capitol very lately, will now, in addition to the masterly portraits of Healey, and the beautiful copies of Cooper, find in the Rotunda a new object of attraction in the department of Painting. This is a large picture by Mr. J. H. Beard, of Cincinnati, representing a party of humble and hardy emigrants on their way from North Carolina to Ohio. It is the second of a series of paintings designed by the artist to present a graphic description of Emigration, the whole of which series are bespoken by an opulent gentlemen of New York, at a price, we are happy to learn, beyond what any other native works of the kind have ever commanded, but by no means beyond their merit, if the present beautiful production is to be considered a fair specimen. The first is to represent the "breaking up;" the second, "on the road;" the third, an "encampment at night;" the fourth, the consummation of the hopes of the emigrants, representing a family *settled*, and surrounded with all the comforts of life.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. L'Engle, of Madison county, (Fa.) has succeeded in his efforts for producing Turpentine in that place, and it is stated that he will realize a greater amount, to the hand, by it, than any Cotton planter in East Florida.

Caution.—Two children were badly poisoned the day before yesterday in this city, by playing with and probably eating, some Yellow Jessamine flowers. Violent spasms and dangerous sickness were the immediate result—what their condition has been since night before last we have not learned. We mention this as a caution to parents and guardians of children. It should be remembered that many of our most beautiful garden flowers contain poisonous principles of the deadliest kind.

Mobile Advertiser.

A distinguished divine of Baltimore, in alluding, on Sunday last, to the Magnetic Telegraph, spoke of it as "*the highway of thought.*"

The Press is the "highway of thought" —the Magnetic Telegraph is rather the "turnpike."—*U. S. Gazette.*

A New John Gilpin.—The *Lebanon Star* tells a good railroad anecdote. The other day, when the cars stopped, on the way to Xenia, for a moment, a countryman mounted the locomotive to see what he could learn. In the progress of his investigations he took hold of a crank and giving it a turn, with the speed of the wind, off sprang the locomotive, detached from the car, while all that could be heard from the unlucky wight was—*Stop her! stop the darn'd thing!* But regardless of his cries, on it went, whizzing and snorting, and was only arrested in its progress, at the distance of seven miles, by running off the track. No harm was done—the only inconvenience being the necessary labor and detention of getting back the truant locomotive, and the awful fright to its John Gilpin rider.

The following important announcement is made by the New York Morning News, a prominent Democratic journal. We do not choose to question its correctness:

"The readers of the *News* will enter fully into the feelings of regret and mortification (hardly of surprise) with which we find ourselves compelled to announce to them *that there is no longer a Democratic majority at Albany*: that throughout, in the Senate and in the House, *it is a Whig Legislature!* The work is complete. On Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock, the debate on the Assembly printing bill, was brought to a close, and the vote was taken. It was, *sixty four*, being *all* Whigs, and 53 all Democrats."

A man who loves his family will always take one or more newspapers, and a man who desires to train up his children in the way they should go, will pay for his paper.

In Cayuga County, N. Y. a negro named Wm. Freeman murdered an entire family, consisting of a man and his wife, his mother, his child, and a hired man. The murderer was arrested.

Post Office Decision.—The Postmaster General has decided that newspapers with a stamp or memorandum on the envelope or on the paper are subject to letter postage by weight.—*New York Post.*

A Good One.—A petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Mississippi, praying the passage of an act legalizing a lottery for the purpose of completing the Cathedral at Natchez. Mr. McCaughan opposed the petition, saying "he had no objection to the erection of a church to worship our Saviour in, *but he was opposed to calling on the Devil to build it.*"—*Picayune.*

MOB AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Nashville, March 15.

This city exhibited a scene, on yesterday afternoon and night, of one of the most cruel mobs it has ever been my lot to witness. It originated in a case of slander about the wife of Mr. Robert Porterfield, who attacked Mr. E. Z. C. Judson, and fired three times without hitting, when Judson drew and shot him above the eye, killing him instantly.

It caused great excitement—Judson was taken to the Court House for the purpose of hanging him in the Court House square, when a brother of Porterfield came up to shoot him. Judson ran and took refuge in the City Hotel, having not less than from twelve to fifteen shots fired at him without touching him. The mob still pursuing him, he ran up to the third story, and jumped out at the back way, breaking one of his thighs in the fall and throwing him senseless. Supposing him to be dying, he was taken to the jail.

Last night about 10 o'clock, finding that he was still alive, the mob broke into the jail; maimed and almost naked, they threw him into the street, to be hung. He begged for a minister—which was denied him—he feared not death, but requested to be shot, and begged that if there was any gentleman present he would shoot him. They took him to the square and run him up over the rail of an awning post; the rope broke and he fell, when he was taken back to jail, where he lies, to die some time during the night.

Mr. Porterfield was buried this afternoon. Take it all in all, it was worthy of the reign of Terror in France. I was present and attended closely to all that occured of last night's proceedings.

Accounted for.—The Salem Register says that one of the party in that region gravely protests that the late unparalleled freshet in the Merimac was caused by *the tears of the Locos* shed for the downfall of their strong-hold, New Hampshire.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 31

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 7½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—No change to notice in our market. Cotton a little lower; principal sales at 7.—Flour 4½, 4¾ and 5. Bacon 8 to 9. Corn 75 to 80. Oats 40 to 45.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine took a sudden fall last week, from $4 for soft, and $2 for hard, down to $3 50 and 3 55 for soft and $1 75 to 1 80 for hard. This was in consequence of unfavorable news from England. Some think it will go up again. 20 bbls. of *new* virgin dip brought 3 75. Tar 1 50 to 1 60.

Market well supplied with Timber and Lumber. Timber 4 to $6. Good shipping Timber can find sale at 7 50 to 8 25. Prime Flooring Boards have sold at $12, wide Boards 6 25 to 7, Scantling dull at 5 50 to 6.

A sale at auction of 6000 lbs. N. C. Sides of Bacon at ⅞ to 7½. Market well supplied.

A cargo of 1500 bushels North county Corn was taken by a dealer at 60 cents, cash.

A cargo of Cuba Molasses in first hands held at 20 cents. Prime is held at 25.

CHERAW MARKET—March 17.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 7 to 7¾. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At Augusta, Cotton fell ⅛ to ¼ after the Hibernia's arrival.

At New York, the sales of Cotton since the arrival of the Steamer have been very small at a reduction, according to one paper, of ⅜ to ½ cent, and of ¼ cent according to another. Flour 5 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 7½ to 8¼, a decline of ⅛ to ¼. N. C. Corn 70 to 75. Flour 7½ to 7⅝.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,505,211 bales, against 1,866,907 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 27, Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J. Kyle, G. McNeill, J. K. McGuire, J. Huske & Son, H. Branson, Rockfish Co., C. P. Mallett, D. Johnson, Cook & Hodges, R. M. Orrell, S. F. Hawley, J. Waddill, J. D. Williams, Hall & Hall, Lebenstein & Brothers, and D. & W. McLaurin, of this place; and for J. B. Simpson, Miss A. London, T. Hill, T. C. Pholu, W. Thomas, Stoll & Kearn, G. H. Lee, Tomlinson, Lines & Co., W. J. McConnell, and T. P. Hall, of the interior.

Also, on the 28th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for C R Jones, D & W McLaurin, J Huske & Son, J Brown, Simpson & McLauchlin, D McNeill, C P Mallett, A Johnson & Co, E J Hale, P P Johnson & Co, J Brookshank, W W Biggs, E W Willkings, S J Hinsdale, and others of this place; and for McRorie & Bailey, Sundheimer & Co, R & W Marsh, Rev. R O Benton, Hadly & McLeod, J Lindsay, McLean & Hannah, Rev'd W M Green, J Riley, Washington Mining Co, J Lineback, J & R Sloan, J A Mebane, and others of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Wm. B. Meares.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 21..Schrs. Florida from New York, Commerce from Onslow; Sloop Cleaner from Charlotte. 22..Brig Amethyst from Boston; Schr. Valhalla from New York. 23..Brig J. Peterson from New York; Schrs. Cassius from Boston, Middleton from Middleton, N. C. 24..Br Brig Victoria from Trinidad; Schrs. Cygnet and E. F. Smith from New York, Phenix and Livingston from do. [illegible] Louisa from Philadelphia. 27..Schr. Laura from Charlotte.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Our Stock is large, consisting of **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**, which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

March 1846. 3-4wt

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.,)
New York, (up Stairs.)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31, 18

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.—We make many other things give way this week to Senator Haywood's speech on Oregon, and would gladly have inserted the whole of it, if we could have found room. Enough is given, however, to show that it is a remarkable speech, well calculated to excite that attention with which it was received in the Senate, and which it has commanded throughout the country. In truth it is an able and patriotic speech, and withal as good a Whig speech in the main as any Whig could have delivered. Its rebuke of the demagoguism which denounced those as "Traitors" and "British" who did not choose to claim a title to [illegible] Oregon, and insist upon "whipping the British" out of the continent, is scorching indeed. Its bold stand in favor of the rights of the CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES of the country, backed by the authority of WASHINGTON, must have startled some of those ultra Democrats who pretend to believe that the *vox populi* decides every question. But most important of all is the insight he gives into his own and the President's views of a compromise of the Oregon question at the 49th degree. We do not doubt that he spoke the President's sentiments at the time, and great hopes were inspired thereby of a speedy and peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. But we confess that circumstances have since occurred to shake our confidence in the President's sincerity or his firmness. One of Mr. Haywood's strong points was, that if the President had not meant to compromise, he would have recommended preparations for war. But it has since been disclosed that the President *had* recommended, to Committees of both Houses, a material increase of the naval and military armament, and that in *language which it was deemed incompatible with the public interests to make public.* This is a fact of much moment, to which additional force is imparted by the Message which will be found in our abstract of the Senate proceedings.

The impression left upon our mind by a view of the whole circumstances, as far as they have been disclosed, is that the President is *trimming*: that he is endeavoring to please both parties—the "all or none" party, as well as the compromise party. He may find some day, that such a game will disgust all parties.

In relation to the President's Message of Tuesday last, the Intelligencer says:—

"The state of the case is this. The President recommends measures which will involve forthwith the expenditure of ten or twelve millions of dollars, to provide for a contingency which (so far as England is concerned) he knows need not happen, and will not happen, if he chooses to obey the public voice in bringing the Oregon dispute to a close. A large majority of the Senate at least, are known to be in favor of a settlement on terms which it is believed England is ready to accede to. The President talks of negotiation, and "*trusts*" that the difficulty may be settled peaceably. In the name of God why not then frankly and manfully attempt a settlement, before we waste millions on warlike preparations which may never be needed? Should a punctilio—a point of diplomatic etiquette—be permitted to obstruct an adjustment which both nations desire, and about which both nations are in their hearts agreed? Begin the preparations for war; go to building ships and raising armies; prepare the heart of the country for war; strip for a fight, and a fight will in all likelihood ensue, though both parties may really feel that hostilities are not demanded by interest or honor, and both prefer to shake hands and be friends. Cannot Governments—Governments, too, of Christian and kindred nations—be guided by the dictates of reason and common sense which regulate the disputes of individual men? It will be a reproach to the age in which we live if the issue of this Oregon dispute shall answer this question in the negative."

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The public are no doubt curious to know, how goes the battle between the rival candidates, Leak and Shepard? And it is our duty to keep our readers advised of the state of affairs.

We remark, then, in the first place, that we learn that the entire "Democracy" in this region will go for Leak. And it is understood that the North Carolinian is in his favor, though it certainly fights rather shy in its last issue,—perhaps the better to sugar over its *modest* proposition for a "reconciliation," which it proposes to effect by leaving the decision to such members of the Central Committee as *reside out of Raleigh*, (which of course would be equivalent to giving the nomination to Mr. Leak,) and binding the unsuccessful aspirant to submit "cheerfully."

How it will be in other parts, we can only infer from the language of the Press. The Standard, we believe, preserves a dignified silence in regard to Mr. Leak, not even mentioning his name; whilst it is hand and glove with Shepard, who is its pet, and Poet Laureate, *et cetera, et cetera.*

The Wilmington Journal likewise takes Mr. Shepard's part, seconding his nomination with zeal, and passing upon him the most extravagant eulogy. It likewise reads Mr. Leak a long lecture on his presumption in becoming a candidate without the leave of the Central Committee, and insinuates that he has no friends! declares that the Democracy will pursue the right course, by voting for Mr. Shepard, the "regular candidate," and not be swerved from the path of duty by Mr. Leak's letter.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, on the contrary, is strongly in favor of Mr. Leak.

So the race is "neck and neck," so far, except that Mr. Leak has four County nominations to Mr. Shepard's one. We shall be greatly deceived if Mr. Leak do not distance Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Leak made a speech at Lumberton on Tuesday of last week; and has made other appointments, which will be found below.

On Wednesday the "Democrats" of Robeson met and fully seconded the nomination of Mr. Leak,—rebuked the Central Committee, and called upon Mr. Shepard to retire.

APPOINTMENTS OF W. F. LEAK.

We are requested to state that Mr. Leak will address his fellow-citizens as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, at the following times and places:

Elizabethtown, Tuesday, 31st March,
Waynesboro', Thursday, 2d of April,
Snow Hill, Saturday, 4th of "
Kinston, Monday, 6th "
Kenansville, Wednesday, 8th "
Wilmington, Saturday, 11th "
Fayetteville, Thursday, 16th "
Carthage, Saturday, 18th "

GOV. GRAHAM.—The question is sometimes asked, Will Gov. Graham canvass the State? We do not doubt that he will —that he will do his whole duty in this as in all other things. But he will probably be unable to leave Raleigh for a month or two to come. There are frequent applications, during the Superior Court Circuits, for the interposition of the Executive clemency, and it would subject all parties to great inconvenience if the Governor should be absent from his office.

GOOD.—A "Democrat" from Wake county in this place a day or two ago, declared his intention to vote for Leak. A gentleman asked him, seeing he was so warm a friend to Leak, if he couldn't get Shepard to withdraw? "Oh no! (he replied.) Shepard is like a mad dog; place his head in any direction and he'll go it blind."

GEN. DOCKERY.—In the list of Yeas and Nays on the Harbor and River bill, this gentleman was represented as having voted *for* the bill; and the North Carolinian has singled him out for remark therefor. The following letter, which we find in the Intelligencer, will show the injustice which has thus been accidentally done to him.—

Gentlemen: From the great confusion which prevailed in the House last Friday upon the passage of the bill for the improvement of certain *harbors and rivers*, my name was improperly recorded in the affirmative. I have had the journals promptly corrected by placing myself right upon that question. I voted in the negative; and, if you will do me the kindness to publish this note in correction of the report in the papers, it will at once show my true position before my constituents.

When we had a large surplus revenue in the Treasury, I was the constant and steady advocate of its distribution; and it would afford me great pleasure, upon a proper occasion, to sustain, by vote, that long-cherished Whig measure, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States according to their federal population, leaving it discretionary with their several Legislatures to apply and dispose of it for the high and patriotic purposes of internal improvements, education, or otherwise.

But, for the measure of this Democratic Congress alluded to above, appropriating near two millions of dollars, something near the average annual amount of proceeds of the public lands, I confess I have no sympathy. It has no equity or justice upon which to found its claims to the support of the whole country. It is sectional and local in its character, and was thus, to some extent, supported by drawing to its aid the strong local interest subserved by its own enactments. It has not generously looked to the interest of the whole country—North, South, East, and West—as if the proceeds of the public lands were set aside and distributed according to the policy contended for by the Whigs. If democracy is *progressive*, I fear it is not safe and consistent; I fear we shall have every thing by *portions* of the Democracy run up to high latitudes, at least to 54° 40'. This does not suit my views, nor will it, I believe, the Old North State, for she has been peculiar for her love of moderation, *equity*, justice, and stern honesty.

Your friend, A. DOCKERY.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. James Foster, who, for a few months past has kept the "Oregon Hotel," but is perhaps better known as the proprietor of the Marble Yard, in this place, left his house on Saturday morning last, in a fit of mental derangement, and has not since returned. Many of our citizens, actuated by feelings of humanity, and of respect for Mr. Foster, have turned out in search of him, but so far without success. Any information respecting him will be most thankfully received by his afflicted family.

CROSS CREEK LODGE, I. O. O. F.

To the Friends of Humanity.

MR. JAMES FOSTER, a member of this Lodge, having wandered from his home on Saturday last, in a state of mental derangement, and no information being yet received by which he may be found, I hereby offer a reward, in the name of this Lodge, of **Twenty-five Dollars,** to any person finding and delivering him in Fayetteville.

JAS. G. COOK, *N. G.*

March 31.

TURPENTINE.—Mr. James Jenkins, of this place, brought to this market, on Tuesday last, the first lot of raw Turpentine ever sold here. It was purchased by Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, who is making preparations to put his Distillery in operation in the North-western part of the town.

It is estimated that about 25,000 barrels will be made in this immediate vicinity during this season.

The "Poetical Epistle to Miss ——" is unavoidably deferred till next week.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 23d, on motion of Mr. Webster, the President was called on for the correspondence with England which preceded the Washington Treaty with Lord Ashburton. [It is supposed that Mr. W. means to defend himself from attacks made on that Treaty and its negotiators.]

Most of the day was spent in Executive session.

On Tuesday, Mr. Chalmers of Miss. (Loco) addressed the Senate on the Oregon question, in favor of a compromise at 49°.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Chalmers declared that three-fourths of the President's friends in the Senate, and four-fifths of the whole Senate, are in favor of the Compromise.

The following important Message from the President was received:—

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th instant, whether, in my "judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force;" and, if so, "what those circumstances are," I have to express the opinion, that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a wise maxim of the Father of his country, that "to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace;" and that, "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost; while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This has procrastinated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The Minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our southwestern frontier. In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances," it is my "judgment" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and firm maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, March 24, 1846.

After the Message was read, Mr. Webster rose to ask the Chairmen of the Naval and Military Committees, what was the extent and character of the communications from the Executive Departments referred to in the Message?

Mr. Benton, Chairman of the Military Committee, replied, that the communication was in the hands of the Committee, and that there were parts of it which the Committee thought it would not be proper to make public.

Mr. Fairfield, of the Naval Committee, replied, that the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury had been read to the Senate as the foundation of the bill which had been reported for building war steamers. In reply to a further question from Mr. Webster, Mr. Fairfield stated that the Secretary's communication had the sanction of the President.

Mr. Webster expressed a hope that the Military Committee would lay before the Senate such parts as might be proper to be made public of the communication.

Mr. Cass remarked, that he believed the President now recommended a greater armament than he had recommended at the early part of the session; and that, after this matter had been allowed to sleep for many weeks, notwithstanding every effort of his, in the Senate and out of it, he was glad to find that it was now pressed upon their attention by the Executive message, and not by British cannon.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton, in compliance with a resolution adopted on the motion of Mr. Berrien, presented the estimates communicated to the Military Committee by the Secretary of War, (referred to in yesterday's debate,) which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier of Arkansas spoke in favor of compromise.

On Thursday, Mr. Thomas J. Rusk, Senator elect from the State of Texas, appeared and took his seat.

Some debate occurred on the propriety of bringing the Oregon question to a vote on Friday the 3d April. But objections were made to fixing any limit to discussion.

A resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, calling on the President for any further correspondence between the authorities of the U. S. and England on the Oregon question, was then taken up. Mr. Allen moved to lay it on the table, and spoke against these frequent calls on the President, as implying a distrust of that officer. He was replied to by Messrs. Clayton, Crittenden, and Morehead. The subject was laid over without a division.

Mr. Miller of New Jersey spoke on the resolution of notice.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the bill to raise two regiments of riflemen, was taken up, debated, and various propositions to amend made. It was spoken of by its friends, as *not* a war measure. Among the amendments offered, was the following by Mr. M'Connell of Alabama:

"*Provided,* That all applicants to the President for commissions shall give bond and security honestly to abide the decision of the Executive; and if not epauletted or commissioned, then to take to the ranks as privates."

No question was taken, (or intended to be taken, probably,) on this amendment.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. moved that the officers be taken from among the present officers of the army.

On Tuesday, the bill was further debated. An amendment to raise one regiment instead of two, was rejected, only 35 in its favor.

On Wednesday, the bill was again taken up, debated, and amended. In the course of the debate, Messrs. Rhett and G. Davis pressed Mr. Haralson as to the fact whether any recommendations for an increase of the army had been received by the Military Committee from the Executive? to which Mr. Haralson finally replied, that a communication from the War Department had been received, but that "*it was confidential, and he considered that the disclosure of its particulars to the public would be detrimental to the public interest.*"

Finally, the entire bill was stricken out, and the following substituted, by a vote of 112 to 79:—

"That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized, by voluntary enlistment, to increase the number of privates in each company of the existing regiments of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, to any number, not exceeding eighty, whenever, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require the same."

"*Provided,* That said enlistment shall be for the term of three years, and no longer, unless sooner disbanded by the President."

The effect of this amendment will be, to increase the *privates* in the army 2 900, but to make no increase in the number of *officers*, of which there are already plenty. The bill was finally passed, 164 to 15.

On Thursday, the whole day was devoted to an animated debate on a bill making appropriations to supply deficiences in former appropriations for 1845–6. In the course of it, Mr. Garrett Davis said,—

This bill contained appropriations of more than a million of dollars, connected with the defence of Texas, and yet every opportunity of inquiry into the legality or constitutionality of the expenditure of this vast amount of the public money was denied, and the bill was to be driven through the House with rail-road speed. He adverted to the singular fact of the sending of a confidential communication from an Executive Department to one of the committees of the House, instead of sending it to the House itself, and to the extraordinary refusal of the chairman of that committee, when a bill touching the subject to which that communication related was before the House for its determination thereon, to communicate to the House the contents of that communication, that it might act understandingly on the bill before it; and he inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs whether any confidential communications had been made to that committee touching the naval defences.

Mr. Holmes, chairman of the Naval Committee, answered in substance that no confidential communication had been made to his committee, nor would he suffer the Administration, or any organ of the Administration, to hamper him by confidential communications. He considered himself and the committee as the organ of the House, and by no means the organ of the Executive Government.

Mr. Davis resumed, and said it was admitted on all hands that the country is in a perilous situation, and that the question of war or peace is of difficult solution. The Executive has not communicated to Congress any specific amount or plan of increase of the defences of the country which he may desire to see made. He has not spoken on this point; or, if he has, he has spoken in enigmas. Every thing, Mr. D. said, was kept dark. He wanted light. If the President wanted an army and a navy, let him come out in a manly way and say so to the House. He did not want him to send his officers to skulk into committee rooms, and there, in a secret and unofficial mode, reveal his plans and desires.

Mr. D. then referred to the appellation cast upon the political party of which he gloried to be a member, of being "British Whigs." He scouted, he scorned the imputation, in eloquent and indignant terms; and said that when danger came, and the tug of war was to be met, it would be found that the honor of the country would have to be maintained by that party now insultingly and impudently denounced as British Whigs. It would be these British Whigs who would be foremost in the contest, and who would be found bearing aloft, in glorious triumph and victory, the stripes and stars of their country; while many who now denounced them and taunted them as British Whigs would be skulking in the back ground, waiting to pounce upon the spoils.

On Friday and Saturday, the House was engaged in receiving reports from Committees and passing private bills.

A DISGRACEFUL SPEECH.—The following abominable sentence in a late speech of Mr. Gordon, a Locofoco Member of Congress from New York, is commented on with strong approval by the "Ohio Plain Dealer," from which the "Union," the official paper of the Government, we are grieved to say, has copied it, with all the commendatory remarks of the Plain Dealer:—

"*I abhor and detest the British government.* Would to God that the British people—the Irish, the Scotch, and the Welch—would *rise up in rebellion,* SPONGE OUT THE NATIONAL DEBT, *confiscate the land,* and sell it in small parcels among the people. Never in the world will they reach the promised land of equal rights, except THROUGH THE RED SEA OF BLOOD."

How little in accordance this detestable, repudiating, and blood-thirsty sentiment is with that of Washington, may be seen from the following extract from the Farewell Address:—

"Nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury; to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage; and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity; and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject. At other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim."

And Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy, thus spoke of England, in a letter to Mr. Madison in 1823,—

"Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship."—*Jefferson's Works, Vol. 4, p. 386.*

FROM MEXICO.—Reports were current in New Orleans lately, that both Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Schatzell, our Consul at Matamoras, had been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities. Later and direct accounts show that the reports are both unfounded.

It was said that a strong party was about to be organized in Tamaulapis in opposition to Parades, the present head of the Mexican government.

THE REJECTION OF ARBITRATION.—The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas says, that an extraordinary effect was produced by the wholly unexpected news of the rejection of Mr. Pakenham's proposition to submit the Oregon question to arbitration. "The news was read with utter astonishment, while the stillness of death seemed to prevail at first, as if war had actually been declared." It was considered that the state of affairs had never before presented so warlike an aspect.—Government stocks fell 1 per cent. The London papers abound with comments of a similar tenor.

At the Commencement of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 170 gentlemen, of whom were the following from North Carolina, viz: Edward W. Brown, George W. Burwell, Dickson Evans, Presley K. Garner, Joseph R. Johnston, John L. Meares, Jas. F. Simpson, and Hampden Sidney Williams.

CORRECTION.—It was D. G. Campbell, and not G. D. Campbell, who received the Degree of M. D. at the late Commencement at Charleston.

THE PRESS OF VIRGINIA.—Some of the best talent of Virginia is at the head of the political press of that State. The death of Mr. Pleasants has brought about several changes, which deserve to be mentioned.

Richard H. Toler, for many years Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, and an efficient member of the Legislature, has taken Mr. Pleasants's former post as Editor of the Richmond Whig.

Wm. M. Blackford, former Editor of the Fredericksburg Arena, and recently Minister from the United States to New Grenada, succeeds Mr. Toler as Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian.

Wm. Maxwell, formerly a leading member of the Norfolk bar; distinguished in the Virginia Convention of 1829, and in her Senate; the original editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce;* subsequently President of Hampden Sydney College; and since the conductor of a Law School in Richmond, succeeds Mr. Pleasants as Editor of the Richmond Republican, with which the latter had connected himself only a few weeks before his death.

The above are all Whigs.

The Wilmington Steam Boat Gladiator was run into by the Steamer Anson, on the morning of the 24th, just before day. The Gladiator's guards and promenade deck were cut through, and braces, beams and timbers carried away. She continued her course, and arrived in Charleston 3 hours after. Both Boats had their lights burning.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.—Washington's Farewell Address abounds with the most powerful appeals to the people of the United States to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations,—to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. Until lately, these were regarded as words of wisdom. They were not only admitted in theory, but observed in practice. "Progressive Democracy" has, however, lost sight of them, both theoretically and practically. The late Administration took upon itself to inform Mexico that it was time she had ceased to wage war with Texas. The present Administration has declared that no more European colonies can be permitted on this continent. These were not exactly in accordance with Washington's advice. But the government official, the Washington Union, has taken another progressive step. It says,—

"The United States have their path of duty plainly marked out. They cannot, without opposition, suffer any standard designated by royalty to be reared in the city of the Montezumas. As they were the first to recognise the independence of Mexico as a republic, they could scarcely consent, while there is a shot in the locker, to the erection of a monarchy upon its ruins, even though every crowned head in Europe should marshall their forces to aid in its consummation."

We do not exactly see what business we have to interfere with the form of government in Mexico. If she should choose to have a Monarchical form of government, what business is it of ours? what right have we to interfere? If we have such a right, would it not be well to exercise it now, for she can scarcely have a worse government than she now has, and has had for ten years past?

The truth is, it is none of our business to prescribe a form of government for Mexico; but we suspect that the principle is now set up that it may be made familiar to the public mind, so that, when the time comes for annexing Mexico, this may be the pretext for it.

THE BATTLE IN INDIA.—The sanguinary battle between the British army and the Sikhs is the most remarkable one which has occurred for many years,—since the battle of Waterloo we think—as well on account of the numbers engaged as of the immense loss of life. The Sikh army consisted of 80,000 men, of whom 20 to 30,000 were cavalry. They had about 150 pieces of very large and fine cannon, and were considered the most warlike people in India. The British force was 20.000 men. The battle lasted several days, and resulted in the total defeat of the Sikhs, who were the invaders. The British lost 909 killed and 2,386 wounded. The Sikhs are supposed to have lost from 20 to 30.000. The Sikhs are a nation of nearly 20.000,000 of souls. It is thought they will continue the war they have thus unfortunately commenced.

Perhaps such a battle may cool the war fever that rages in certain parts of our own country.

A Bare Majority.—The "Standard" very particularly notices every thing in our paper, touching the nomination of Mr. Shepard for Governor, but takes especial care not to deny the statement, that that gentleman received the nomination of the Committee, by a majority of *one*. We have a right, therefore, to take it for granted, that the statement is true. And, if so, pray what becomes of the recently adopted principle of the party, that no nomination is binding, unless it receives a vote of two-thirds? This was deemed necessary, in the case of Mr. Polk, for President, of Mr. Caldwell, for Governor, and of Mr. Dobbin, for Congress. Why dispense with it, when Mr. Shepard is to reap the advantage? Perhaps, the *managers* about Raleigh, can answer.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Secret Articles.—Our Washington correspondent writes us, by telegraph, as follows:—I have it from reliable authority, that the suppressed, or withdrawn, estimates of the bureau, made with the President's sanction, proposed an expenditure of from forty to fifty millions of dollars! The Navy estimates proposed forty steamers! Mr. Fairfield, Chairman of the Naval Committee in the Senate, got alarmed and cut them down to ten steamers.

And yet this vastly important information was to be kept a profound secret from the two houses of Congress, the immediate Representatives of the sovereign People, who were to act on the subject!

Why all this mystery? Why were the express injunctions, through the Navy Department, that the estimates of its Bureaus should be returned? Why were the representations, from the proper Bureaus of the War Department, that all our fortifications were in a most dilapidated condition, and that it would require many millions of dollars to put them in proper order, studiously withheld from the Representatives of the People?

Was not the whole done because Mr. President Polk *dared not* "take the responsibility" of coming out clearly and above board? Did he not want Congress to proceed as if it were acting from its own sense of right—so that if the measure should prove unpopular, it could not touch him! and should it prove necessary and proper, he could, through his Secretaries, make the fact appear of his having recommended and urged the adoption of the policy.

Baltimore Patriot.

WHO CAN DOUBT THE VIRTUES OF JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC?

SUMMERVILLE, N. J. Nov. 26, 1842.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir: I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long.

Very respectfully, your's, &c.,

P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.

New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 30, 1846. 4-3w

We very much regret to state that the Scarlet Fever is prevailing rather extensively among children in Wilmington. Several cases have proved fatal.

It is also prevailing, we learn through the papers, in the Western part of this State, and in other States of the Union.

Wilmington Chronicle.

MARRIED,

At Harlleesville, S. C., on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Sam'l J. Bethea, Mr. P. M. CARMICHAEL to Miss NANCY FULLER, both of that place.

DIED,

In Lumberton, on the 21st inst., Mr. R. W. FULLER, a resident of Lumberton for the last 24 years. Mr. F. had been suffering with the consumption for a number of years before his death. He was an estimable man in all the relations of life, and was generally beloved by those who knew him. He had not lived a professor of Religion, but embraced it with hope and gladness before he died. May he rest in peace.

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., of scarlet fever, HIRAM JEREMIAH, son of Nicholas N. Nixon, Esq., in the 6th year of his age.

On the 23d inst., at the residence of her son, James Moore, in Brunswick county, at the age of 74, Mrs. REBECCA MOORE, widow of the late Maj. A. D. Moore.

If ever death ceases to be a spectacle of terror, it is when the old, who have lived out their term of usefulness and honor, admired, respected and beloved in all the relations which endear and beautify life, gather the mantle of their virtues about them, and lie down to rest. With every thing to brighten the retrospect of her many days, cheered by the sympathies of friendship, watched and tended by the unwearied solicitude of filial love, this amiable lady has departed in peace to continue in a better world, the work of progressive goodness, here but begun. Exemplary as a wife, tender, kind, and affectionate as a mother, warmly sincere as a friend, humble and relying as a Christian, full of gentle sympathies and abounding charity, she never dazzled the world with her accomplishments; but she filled her home with all the light, and life, and love, which ever bless the presence of a true and virtuous woman. Honored while living, in her death she has bequeathed to all, the memory of her surpassing goodness.

Wilmington Chronicle.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ERVIN, consort of Sam'l J. Ervin, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.

Departed this life, in Robeson County, N. C. on Thursday the 26th inst., in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET McNAIR, consort of Duncan McNair, and daughter of Archibald McCallum, Sen. To human view her general health indicated that she might occupy her position of influence and usefulness as a wife, a mother, and a member of the Church, for many years to come. But the Almighty in the wise yet mysterious dispensations of his providence has suddenly removed her, and thus taught us man's inability to predict what a day may bring forth. She was confined to her chamber only a few days before her death, and until about twenty-four hours before her departure there were no symptoms which awakened the fears of her friends. At 6 o'clock A. M. of the 26th, her spirit took its upward flight as we confidently trust to the world of immortal blessedness. For life went out like a taper, without a struggle—without a groan—without a gasp for breath. Her end was indeed peace,—not rapture—not ecstacy—not transport—but peace—a calm serenity of soul—a holy composure—resulting from a strong conviction within, that all was well, and that she had not trusted in her Redeemer in vain.

"Her soul has now taken its flight,
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with angels of light
And dwell in the kingdom of love.
No sickness, or sorrow, or pain,
Shall ever disquiet her now,
For death to her spirit was gain,
Since Christ was her life when below.
She's gone her dear Saviour to see;
She's now where she longed to be,
Then let us forbear to complain,
That she has now gone from our sight;
We soon shall behold her again,
With new and redoubled delight."

The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and an humble and devout follower of Jesus. When about eighteen years of age she made a public profession of Religion, and connected herself with Ashpole Church, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Joseph Brown, since which time her seat in the Sanctuary was always occupied, except when Providence rendered her absence unavoidable.

She has left six children and a large circle of relatives to mourn their irreparable loss,—but their loss is her eternal gain—they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

Of the deceased, it will be permitted one who knew her well, to say, that she was a lady of no common worth. In all her intercourse with the world she was modest and unassuming, dignified and lady like, kind and affable, as was manifested by the esteem and affection entertained for her, by the whole community in which she resided.

The graces and virtues appropriate to the being whom God designed to be at once the "glory" and "help mate" of man, were hers in an eminent degree. She always manifested a deep interest in the spiritual and temporal concerns of the Church to which she belonged. She loved the Courts of the Lord. She esteemed the Bible more than any earthly treasure, and prayer was her delight. But we trust her redeemed spirit is now engaged in the more exalted duties of the heavenly world, and participating in the bliss of its glorified inhabitants.

May the blessing of the Almighty rest upon her example. May her husband, her children, and all her relatives, whom *she so dearly and tenderly loved*, meet her in the heavenly mansions, no more to part forever. And may her bereaved partner, too, find succour in this season of affliction at the mercy seat, and in the spirit of resignation be able to say, "It is the Lord, let him do as seemeth him good."

[*Communicated.*

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

☞ Watchman and Patriot 3 wks., and ac'ts to this Office.

N. O. SUGAR & RIO COFFEE.

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans Sugar, 50 bags green Rio Coffee. For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 31. 4tf

Rec'd per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS Northern CIDER,
14 ditto ditto Vinegar,
50 ditto ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto first quality Ohio Whiskey,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
25 ditto American ditto,
10 boxes Cheese. For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 31. 4tf

NEW FIRM.

J. SUNDHEIMER & Co. are now receiving, at the late stand of Sundheimer and Register, in Lumberton, a large and elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods of all descriptions, Groceries, &c. &c. direct from New York, which they will sell on the best terms to their old friends and customers, and the public generally.

SUNDHEIMER & CO.

Lumberton, N. C. March 31, 1846. 4-2wpd

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. 4tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1846:—

A.—Mrs. Mary J. Atkins, John Autry, Jas. J. Anders.

B.—William R. Bolton, William A. Banks, Philip Banks, William D. M Bruton, Cader Bryant, George T. Barksdale, J. L. Bryant, John Brown, H. M. Blount, Miss Martha Brady, William Bowen, Barfield B. Barks, C. D. Burks.

C.—W. F. Carter, Arch'd Cameron, E. H. Collier, Angus Cameron, Archibald Campbell, Miss Ann Carter, John Colvin, Franklin Carpenter, Malcomb Clark Sen., Miss Cilvester Chavours, W. F. Carter, Darby Cosby, Alexander Campbell, Miss Matilda Chiswell, James H. Curtis, A. D. Chaffin, William Cameron.

D.—Mrs. Rebecca Dinney, Miss Harriet N. Davis, James Davis, Esq., A. A. Denman, Esq., Thomas Dunn, Jas. C. Davis.

E.—Robert Ethidge, Messrs. Edwards & West.

F.—John Fort, Mrs. Jane Freeman, Abraham Flowers, Miss Ceely Finlayson.

G.—Thomas Glover, Ashford Gainey, Daniel Galbreath, Wm L. Gilmore, Asa Godwin, Betsey Graddy, Mrs Fereba Giddens, Mrs. Susan Graddy, Mrs. Jane McN. Gilchrist.

H.—E. C. Hall, Wiley B. Hix, E. A. Harper, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, Carr Hargrave.

I.—Mrs Margaret Ingram.

J.—R. Jones, Charles Jolle, Mrs. Purneator Johnson, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Lemmon Jelks.

K.—Mrs. Mary A. King, W. Knight.

L.—Robt. J. Laugly, Wm. Lewis, Miss Catharine Jane Leslie, Josiah Lewis.

M.—Henry N. Monroe, Isham Malton, James Murphy, Ezekiel Merit, Malcomb Monroe, Dr. Alfred Moore, John Thomas Moore, Duncan J. Monroe, John A. Morris, Dan'l G. Melvin.

Mc.—Torquil McLeon, Miss Flora J. McNeill, Miss Martha J. McLean, Angus McLellan, Miss Margaret McDonald, James F. McKay, Wm. McBride, James D. McAlister, A. A. McDougald, Daniel McIntyre, Edward McMillion, Neill McLean, Mrs. Mary McLean, Miss Nancy McDougald, Angus McBryde, Dr. John McKay.

O.—Jesse Obiey.

P.—Eli Plummer, Elias Pope, H. E. Purviance.

R.—John Rayburn, Thos. Richardson, W. Rouse.

S.—Wm. J. Smith, Wm. Smith, John Stewart, John D. Smith, Miss Eliza Scott, Miss Margaret B. Smith, Mrs. Catharine Smith, John P. Smith, Avan Sikye, M. C. Sowel, Henry Striclin, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Miss Mary Ann Shaw, Miss Margaret Smith, John B. Smith, Sam'l Shaw, Esq., Duncan R. Shaw.

T.—A. A. Trask.

W.—James Williams, Zion Williford, Joseph Williamson, Col. Mansfield Ware, Mrs. George Wilson.

4t JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 14 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 11, 1846.

PRIZES.

$30,000, 12,000, 6,000, 3,500, 3,227, 3,000, 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.

75 *Numbers*—12 *Ballots.*

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$50,000!

On Saturday, April 18, 1846.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 15 for 1846, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., containing the following

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Grand Prize of 20,000, 1 do. of 12,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 Prize of 9,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,172, 2 Prizes of 4,000, 4 of 2,500, 20 of 2,000, 40 of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$180 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	22 50

$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 16 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday April 25, 1846.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,477, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

March 26, 1846. 4-2dpd

TAKEN UP,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Richmond county, on the 10th inst., a small black HORSE, four or five years old, 2 hind feet white, 14 hands high, and in low order.

P. STANSILL, Ranger.

Fair Ground, Richmond county, 10 miles North of Rockingham, March 23, 1846. 4-3w-pd

☞ *Medicinal uses of the Wild Cherry.*—Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtue. *Every body* knew this fact, but *nobody* knew how to extract its *essential* properties.—Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound or syrup of Wild Cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter *how long standing*, Coughs, Liver Complaint, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing Pulmonary disease, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

NOTICE.

JOHN ARNETT, a married man with five children, left Robeson county on the 5th inst. taking with him my daughter Esther Mays, about 14 years of age, well grown, light complection, black hair, pale blue eyes. Arnett has had one of his wrists broken, which makes his hand stand awry, about 35 to 40 years of age, light hair, blue eyes, ordinary size. I traced them nearly to Fayetteville. Any information will be thankfully received of my daughter; and it is hoped that Arnett will be arrested and committed to jail, to be punished for this offence and for stealing sundry articles of clothing.

PENNY MAYS.

Leesville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., March 27, 1846. } 1w

FOR SALE.

FOR cash or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale. —*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found at the Southwest corner of the Market Square. [illegible] He would say to all [illegible] to sell cheap for Cash, [illegible]

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, [illegible] will be paid. J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now opening, at the second Tenement [illegible] Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South [illegible] Hay st., an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

[illegible]

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE. CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

[illegible] New York and Philadelphia, [illegible] will be sold LOW for [illegible] pay cash when [illegible]

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 19, 1845. 89-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

[illegible]

[illegible]
CUMBERLAND.
[illegible]
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
[illegible]
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
[illegible]
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
[illegible]
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
[illegible]
Thomas Hooker.
GREENE.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryan.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLauran.
John L. Farley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joyner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomaston LIME, 16 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

Jan. 7, 1846. B. ROSE & SON. 93-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pensions, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by [illegible], on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or [illegible] The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt.

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see [illegible]

COOK & [illegible].

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber [illegible] Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a negro girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, [illegible] of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Rockingham, Cumberland or [illegible]. She has a small scar over one of her [illegible] on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, [illegible] and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.

December 13, 1845. 97-3mo

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. 85-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from the Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Wood, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, [illegible] an assortment of Philadelphia [illegible] Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware-Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, [illegible] Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, [illegible] Maple [illegible] Bedsteads, &c. [illegible]

Sept. [illegible] 1845. 75tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. [illegible]

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

[illegible]

Oct. 25, 1845. 75tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber [illegible]

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, with a large quantity of Timber [illegible] These Lands are [illegible] both to the Timber and Turpentine [illegible]

Information [illegible] may be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

[illegible] trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the Law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application on any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co. } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq. } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.

Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 16 bbls. Tanners' OIL.

For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpena and alias Subpena have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpena, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low grounds; about 7½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y., in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—*Dear Sir:* I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as good a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you my hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch longer the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any, when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hope of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which amidst all the *hair humbugs* which have been advertised in the papers, I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it *will make the hair grow*, and no mistake at least in some heads.

GEO. W. EATON.

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 24. 3-3w

RANAWAY.

FROM the Subscriber living near Little Catfish P. O. Marion District, S. C. a certain black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shouldered, and appears to be drawn down between his shoulders; when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off brown woollen round coat and [illegible] and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Mr. Archibald McKay, of Robeson county, N. C., in Nov. last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

North Carolinian and Raleigh Register copy [illegible] and forward account to J. W. B.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th [illegible] a Negro girl by the name of AMY, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. She has a small spot on one side of her face that is darker than the balance of the skin; she stands quite erect. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I get her.

DANIEL McDONALD.

Moore County, March 21, 1846. 3-4t

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Enterprise," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.

A. J. ERAMBERT, Agt.

Dec. 22. 90-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf

WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture HATS of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

James Moore, Ex'r, *vs.* Jane Moore, Thomas D. Moore, James King, (Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd,) John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet D. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Sampson, at Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and show cause why the last Will and Testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final Probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

1500] T. I. FAISON, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMillan

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, at their OLD STAND next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, an entire

New Stock of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Viz: Sup. blue, black, and olive brown Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; sup'r Satin and Cassimere Vestings; Drap d'Ete; Earlston and Muslin Ginghams; printed and Organdy Muslin; shaded Balzorines and Ombra Barege; black and colored Silks; Book and Swiss Muslins; Jaconet and Cambrics; black and blue-black Crape; black and blue Alpaca Lustre; Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Corded and Muslin Skirts; Ladies' Corsets; black and colored Cambrics, Italian Cravats and Scarfs; Irish Linen; Brown Holland and Silesias; brown and bleached Shirtings; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Linen and Cotton Checks for Coats and Pants; Brown Linen and Drilling; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric ditto; Silk and Cotton Hose and ½ Hose; Ladies' sup'r Kid Gloves and Mits; Gentlemen's white and colored Kid Gloves; Florence Braid, Lace, and Triangle Bonnets; Fringes and Ribbon; Children's Leghorn and Gypsey Hats; Beaver, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Panama Hats. Also a great variety of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; with a great many other Goods, too tedious to mention. As the above Stock is entirely new, it is well worthy the attention of country Merchants to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

March 17, 1846. 2-6w

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES, 10 tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted sizes,)
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846. 2-tf

Agency Cape Fear Steam Boat Company, March 11, 1846.

THE CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY, having thoroughly placed in order the favorite Steamer, Cotton Plant, and being now building Lighters of the most approved style, peculiarly adapted to the low stages of the River, are prepared to give despatch to Goods to Fayetteville, and the interior, on the *most favorable terms*. The keel of a new Steamer has been laid, which will soon be completed of so light draft of water *as to suit all stages of the River*, and which in lightness of draught, will NEVER BE SURPASSED.

Goods will be received and forwarded promptly, through Wilmington, *free of all charges for Storage, Drayage, Wharfage and Commissions*, and will be attended to at Fayetteville, *free of Commission*. Goods can be stored there up town or at the river, as shippers may desire.

The Cape Fear Steam Boat Company *are determined to carry Goods on as favorable terms as any other Company*, and from the long experience of their Agents at Wilmington and Fayetteville, have no doubt of giving their friends entire satisfaction.

☞ Letters addressed to the Agents, at either Fayetteville or Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

E. W. WILLKINGS, *Agent at Fayetteville.*
ROBT. G. RANKIN, *Agent at Wilmington.*

2-3w

COLOGNE WATER.

OF superior quality, for sale by the gallon, quart, or bottle.

SAML. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

March 17. 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and trusts, by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

Wilmington, March 13, 1846. 2-4w

LANDS FOR SALE

1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House, on the 1st Monday in May next, over ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Sandy's Falls—the remotest point probably not more than three miles from good landing on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, more than [illegible] acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Sandy's Falls.

The said lands are all in forest, and chiefly valuable for Turpentine and Tar, with some fine timber. The former tract has a capital watering for cattle; the latter a more productive soil. A resurvey will soon be made.

Persons desiring to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq. near Averasboro', who will show said lands. For further information as to title, &c. apply to Mr. George Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Terms will be declared on day of sale.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,
Attorney for the heirs of R. H. & M. C. Draughon.

March 14, 1846. 2-ts.

NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," FRENCH, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET, Agents in Wilmington.

March 5, 1846. 1-8w

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS' *Steam Boat Company,*

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this Line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co. at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

AN IMPORTANT LETTER—PLEASE READ IT.

The following is a letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., [illegible] hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1841.

Mr. David Jayne—Dear Sir:—I have used your medicine, so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant, in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of it, as a mild, safe and thorough Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. [illegible]

Fraternally yours, &c.
[illegible] Brigham, M. D.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March [illegible] 2-6w

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, [illegible] Cumberland Bridge, [illegible] acres [illegible] in a fine state of cultivation, and [illegible] acres thickly wooded. [illegible] Possession given [illegible] Also stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and farnish four or five horses [illegible] I would also sell other Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 19. 1-tf

LOST.

ABOUT the 25th of January 1846, a large Calf-skin POCKET BOOK, in which there were the following Notes, viz:—

One note on John D. [illegible], for $255, given in Sept. [illegible] 1845.

One note on William J. Cox, for $40, given in Jan'y 1845, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William Knotts, for $44 23, given in January 1845, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on John M. Scott and Vincent Parsons, for $44 [illegible], given same time, due 1st Jan. [illegible]

One note on [illegible], for $7 62, due the 1st of January 1846.

One note on William F. Spencer, for $21 70, due some time in the year 1845.

One note on George Jernigan, for about $40, due some time last Fall.

One note on [illegible], for $18, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Dwight Hays, for $37, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Aaron C. Ingram, for $14 69, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on [illegible] Henry, for 8 or 9 dollars, due some time in 1844 or '45.

One due bill on Reuben Henry, for $1 [illegible] due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on Calvin Waddill, for $8 74, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on George M. Mendenhall for $5 [illegible], due the 1st of January, 1847.

One small note on [illegible], amount not recollected.

One small note on Angus M. Livingston, amount not recollected.

Two or three small notes on Edward C. Morton, amounts not recollected.

There was in the Pocket Book several other notes and valuable papers, not recollected. There was also between $50 and $60 in money. Among the money lost was two $5 bills, &c.

I will give $30 reward to any person who will return the Pocket Book, with all its contents, to me, at Sandy Point, Anson county, N. C.; or I will give $20 to any person who will deliver the notes and papers without the money.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above notes, &c. &c.

CALVIN C. COX.

Anson County, Feb'y 26, 1846. 1-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Thomas Powell *vs.* Betsey Powell, Polly Parker, Gilbert Brumble and wife Becky, William Ballard and wife Suckey, Ambrose Ballard, and Daniel Powell.

Petition for division of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, Polly Parker and Daniel Powell, do not reside within the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, and answer, plead, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

1500] WM. MILLIGAN, Clerk.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

McALLISTER'S Ointment, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Gray's Ointment, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffatt's Bitters, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 9. 1-tf

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

5 BBLS. PRIME CIDER VINEGAR, White Lead, pure, extra, and No. 1, Chrome Green, Litharge, Venetian Red, Turkey Umber, and other colors.

—ALSO—

An assortment of SUMMER HATS.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 17, 1846. 2-3w

288 HHDS., 59 Tierces, 6 Barrels, prime Cuba MOLASSES, landing from Brig Sam'l Potter, and for sale by

BROWN & DeROSSET.

Wilmington, March 17, 1846. 2-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee,

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols, For Sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

To Southern and Western Merchants,

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE,

No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co., invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River [illegible] Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, Spanish, Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, [illegible] Labellas, [illegible] Principes & [illegible] Turkish, Spanish, and [illegible] Smoking Tobacco. [illegible] SCOTCH SNUFF, [illegible] Also, a large assortment of Maccaboy, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

July 26, 1846. 66-[illegible]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 10 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 10 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are Agents for the celebrated *[illegible] Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 15m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 12 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and is enabled to defy competition. J. J. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

March 6, 1846. 15m

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co. who in my absence is authorized to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that their claims will be put in suit without discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Angus Shaw and Malcom Shaw *vs.* John B. Kelly and Alexander McCaskill.

In Equity—Original Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McCaskill, one of the Defendants in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said Alexander McCaskill to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 2-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Joshua Bryan and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Jno. Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, James Bryan, Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, Wm. G. Bryan and Andrew J. Bryan.

Petition for Partition of Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, Defendants in this case, do not reside within this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

[1]99 H. H. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

COL. George D. Boggan is my constituted Agent to attend to all unsettled business which I may leave in Anson.

T. WADDILL.

Wadesborough, March 10, 1846. 1-4w

JUST Received and for Sale. 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf